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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and warmer; high east to south winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,615. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 7⅞c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—A resolution was presented in the Senate asking Congress to pass a law regulating the importation of dairy products into one State from another. It was tabled. A similar resolution in the Assembly was also tabled. Two minor bills were passed by the Assembly. A public hearing for the advocates of the repeal of the "Horton law" was held by the Codes Committee. Those favorable to the law will be heard Feb. 7. President Low of Columbia has written to the Senate committee opposing the Coler-Grady School bill.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—In the debate in the House yesterday in the Roberts case Representative Landis of Indiana delivered a scathing arraignment of polygamy. Senator Platt of Connecticut yesterday introduced a bill fixing the tariff on imports from Puerto Rico at 80 per cent. of the present rates. Mr. Pettigrew arraigned the Administration for its treaty with the Sultan of Sulu. The Senate refused to recede from its disagreement with the House on the pension bill. The House passed a bill abolishing the free zone in Mexico.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Extreme anxiety was felt in London yesterday over the absence of news from Gen. Buller, who had telegraphed that he would attempt to seize Spion Kop Tuesday night. No word was received as to the success or failure of the proposed movement. Cecil Rhodes is amusing himself at Kimberley by firing a cannon, made in the town, at the Boers. The latest dispatches from the correspondents with Gen. Buller say the British had forced a portion of the Boer army to retire from a kopje after a severe fight in which the British casualties were small. There were turbulent scenes in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday. The Correctional Tribunal imposed a nominal fine on the Assumptionist fathers on appeal and decreed the dissolution of the order. A Constantinople correspondent writes that the growth of American commerce in Turkey is threatening French industries. Unless the Empress's mother dies, the festivities at the German Court will continue. The plague has broken out in Argentina.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Private Sinclair Kuhn of the Seventy-first was bayoneted by accident at a review of the regiment by Gen. Hawkins.

The anti-trust conference will meet in Chicago Feb. 12 for a two days' session. Several New Yorkers will speak.

Louis F. Payn is beaten in his fight for the Insurance Superintendency. Mr. Platt will select his successor by agreement with Gov. Roosevelt.

The Executive Council of Massachusetts yesterday approved the proposition to sell 50,000 shares of Fitchburg common stock to the Boston and Maine for $5,000,000 in 3 per cent. gold bonds.

One woman is dead and two others are in Roosevelt Hospital suffering from severe burns as the result of a fire yesterday afternoon at 415 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The impression prevails in Washington that Ex-Consul Macrum will prove to be an envoy from President Krüger, and no surprise would be shown at the State Department if it turned out that he had changed his allegiance.

Page 2.

The Molineux trial was adjourned yesterday because of the illness of a juror.

Page 3.

President Johnston of the State Trust Company yesterday made a statement regarding the $2,000,000 syndicate loan, which he says has been paid.

Stephen M. Griswold, at the annual dinner of Group VII. of the New York State Bankers' Association, uttered a note of warning to bankers in view of the possible nomination and election of Bryan.

Page 4.

A heated discussion and criticism of City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell followed the presentation of a communication from him in regard to teachers' salaries to the Board of Education yesterday.

Page 7.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has secured the option for the purchase of the Tissot collection of paintings illustrating the life of Christ.

Henry W. Ranger, the landscape artist, has brought a charge of criminal libel against David C. Preyer, editor and publisher. Mr. Preyer was arrested and paroled.

Page 8.

Archbishop Corrigan has appointed the Rev. William Livingston to succeed Dr. McGlynn as pastor of the Church of St. Mary at Newburg, N. Y.

The report of the State Commissioner of Excise for the year ended Sept. 30, 1899, shows total collections of $12,643,593. There has been an increase in criminal convictions for violation of the law and a decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness.

Page 9.

A sword and silver service were yesterday presented to Commander Wainwright at Washington.

Page 12.

In answer to a Wall Street report that the Carnegie Company has the contract to furnish the contractor, John B. McDonald, the steel for the rapid transit tunnel, Mr. McDonald said yesterday that he had no transactions with the Carnegie Company.

Page 14.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the decision of Judge Lacombe in dismissing the habeas corpus proceedings in the Carter case.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
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Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

JESUITS REPLY TO DR. ELIOT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—A local paper to-day published an interview with President Eliot of Harvard, in which he reiterated the statement which he made in a recent magazine article that the Jesuit colleges teach to-day the same as they did 200 years ago; that they had made no progress, and that with the exception of Georgetown University, their graduates were not admitted to the Harvard Law School without examination. The Rev. W. G. Read Mullan, President of Boston College, said to-night:

"All the statements made by President Eliot relative to the curriculum of Jesuit colleges in this country have already been refuted by the Rev. Timothy Brosnahan, S. J., of Woodstock College, in Maryland, and the paper which he had published on the subject shows President Eliot to be badly at fault not only in his so-called facts but in his conclusions.

"Dr. Eliot says that we have been in correspondence lately regarding the points which he discussed. We are in correspondence, but the purpose of my letters is to get a definite statement of the ground of the Harvard Law School's action in excluding Boston College from the Law School's list of privileged colleges. I have been for five months trying to get this statement from him, but up to this time have failed.

"Regarding our standard of studies I have no hesitancy in saying that our course of studies produces as sound and thorough results as the course in any college of the country. Harvard College seems to be unwilling to consider what evidence I am able to show in support of this statement, and it is to this that I object.

"The articles of Father Brosnahan, to which I referred, has been pronounced by a certain member of the Harvard Faculty, whose name I must withhold, as being a splendid statement of views, for which, says he, 'I am at present fighting, and for which I shall continue to fight so long as I am a professor at Harvard University.'"

Mrs. Edward F. Croker Better.

Mrs. Edward F. Croker, wife of Chief Croker of the Fire Department, who is ill at her home, 327 West Twenty-eighth Street, was said to be better last night.

MEETS DEATH AT A FIRE

Woman Killed in a Fifty-seventh Street Boarding House Blaze.

TWO OTHERS BADLY BURNED

Panic-Stricken Inmates Carried Down Stairs Through Flame and Smoke by Firemen.

One woman is dead and two others are in Roosevelt Hospital suffering from severe burns as the result of a fire which started yesterday afternoon in a boarding house kept by Mrs. Anna Smith at 415 West Fifty-seventh Street. The victim was Natalie Miles, nineteen years old, who succumbed to her injuries last night in the hospital. The others are her sister Helen, twenty-five, burned about the arms, hands, and face, and Anna Holland, twenty-one years old, burned about the face and neck and suffering from shock.

On the east of the house which was partially destroyed is a four-story and basement apartment house of the same style of architecture, and on the west is the Central Catholic Apostolic Church. On the parlor floor lived Mrs. E. J. Lord, her granddaughter, Miss Potter, and Mrs. Smith, the landlady. The second floor was occupied by Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Stiles and B. Price. The third floor had for its tenants John W. Miles, his daughters, Helen and Natalie, and his son, Russell; Anton Metz, and Miss Anna Holland.

On the fourth floor were the rooms of Ada Smith, daughter of the landlady, and John Quinn, secretary to Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy. At the time of the discovery of the fire Miss Florence Frost, whose home is in the Windermere apartment house, opposite, was visiting the Miles family.

The blaze originated on the parlor floor, and was caused, it was reported, by a lighted wax taper coming in contact with a portiere. In a moment the parlor was a mass of flames, and almost before the people in the house could be informed of their danger both smoke and fire made their way up the staircase. Smoke pouring from some of the windows attracted the attention of a passerby, and he turned in an alarm. As soon as the first detachment of firemen reached the scene a second alarm was sent in.

The tenants in the house became panic-stricken, and only a few of them managed to get to the street by the main stairway. Most of them ran to windows prepared to jump. Some were restrained from doing so by others in the house behind them, and the firemen quickly ran up ladders.

At the windows on the second floor were Dr. and Mrs. Stiles and Ada Davidson, a servant. These were helped out of the windows to the coping and were lifted into windows of the apartment house adjoining on the east, where they were cared for, uninjured but suffering from shock.

Fireman Thomas Mulvey of Engine Company No. 40, ran into the burning house and made his way to the third floor. There, groping about in the smoke, he found Miss Helen Miles overcome by smoke, with her hair burning. He picked her up in his arms, and, despite the smoke in the halls, managed to get her down to the street by the stairway, where she was placed in an ambulance and sent to the hospital. As Mulvey reached the outer air with his burden he fell fainting to the ground, but soon revived and resumed his work.

Natalie Miles was found in her apartments by Fireman Lawrence O'Brien of Hook and Ladder Company No. 21, and was also taken down to the street by the stairway with her face, arms, and shoulders badly burned. Miss Anna Holland was found by Fireman Burns of Hook and Ladder Company No. 21 about to jump from a rear window. Her face and hands were burned, and he took her to the street by the main stairway.

Miss Frost made a rush for a rear window as soon as the alarm was given and climbed out. She caught hold of a blind and was found hanging there by a fireman just as she was about to drop to the ground from exhaustion. She was pulled in and taken down the stairs, said to have been not much the worse for her experience.

Several of the tenants in the house who were partially affected by the smoke went into a drug store and were treated there. It was considered fortunate by Chief Croker that the fire was not accompanied by more serious consequences. He praised the work of the firemen in rescuing the inmates of the house by means of ladders and otherwise.

The blaze was witnessed by a great gathering of excited spectators, who came from the dwellings and apartment houses in the vicinity. As the firemen helped one tenant after another out of the burning building the crowd shouted its approval of their work.

The house is owned by Francis H. Macy, who leases it to Mrs. Smith, and the total damage is estimated by the police at $5,000. Mr. Quinn, who had a valuable library on the fourth floor, was one of the heaviest losers.

Fatally Burned by an Exploding Lamp

Mrs. Catherine Tyne of 277 Monroe Street was fatally burned last night from the explosion of an oil lamp she was carrying, and died soon after her removal to Gouverneur Hospital. Thomas Maher, another tenant in the house, had his hands badly scorched while extinguishing Mrs. Tyne's blazing clothing.

CAPT. EDWARD TOBIN DEAD.

One of the Brave Firemen Overcome at West Fifty-ninth Street Fire—Pneumonia Followed Exposure.

Capt. Edward Tobin of Engine Company No. 23, in West Fifty-eighth Street, died in Roosevelt Hospital last night at 11 o'clock.

Capt. Tobin was one of the many firemen overcome by smoke in the fire at 310 West Fifty-ninth Street two weeks ago. With them he was brought to the hospital. The shock of the exposure and his advanced years together brought on pneumonia and it caused his death.

Capt. Tobin was forty-six years old. He leaves a wife and seven sons. His boys range from seven to twenty-one years of age. The entire family were at his deathbed. Their grief was profound and pitiful. The boys fairly worshipped their father.

The Captain was until two months ago in command of the company at Fire Headquarters. He was appointed to the department twenty-five years ago, and was one of the best-known and popular firemen in the city.

REPORTS ON THE HOLLAND BOAT.

Majority of Naval Board Does Not Favor a Purchase.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Secretary Long to-day received from the Board on Naval Construction two reports on the Holland submarine boat. The Holland Company had offered to sell the Holland to the Government for $165,000, to embody certain improvements in her and sell her for $170,000, or finally to build two new and larger boats for $170,000 each.

Four of the members of the board united in a majority report favoring the rejection of the propositions, based on the fact that the company is now a delinquent in the case of the submarine boat Plunger, on account of which the Government has already paid $99,716, with no likelihood of her completion in the near future. If the company makes satisfactory settlement for the Plunger, then the board will be willing to build one of the larger boats; but not to purchase the Holland.

The Chief Constructor, Admiral Hichborn, submits a minority report, declaring that the majority did not give sufficient credit and encouragement to the enterprise of the company. He declares that the results obtained with the Holland were very satisfactory, and that, in view of the small cost of submarine boats, the Government should accept the Holland and order two larger boats.

Finest Trains and Shortest Line to Chicago

and St. Louis via Pennsylvania Railroad, the Standard Railroad of America.—Adv.

CROKER TO REMAIN INACTIVE.

A New York Democrat Says He Will Take No Part in Ante-Convention Councils.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—"Mr. Croker," said a New York Democrat to-night, "will not take part in any of the controversies about Bryan or the platform for 1900.

"I am informed that he will remain abroad until after the National Convention, possibly until just before the election of 1900."

BAYONETED AT A REVIEW.

Charge of the Seventy-first, in the Presence of Gen. Hawkins, Marred by Strange Mischance.

One of the strangest accidents ever recorded in the local National Guard was the one that befell a soldier in the ranks of the Seventy-first Regiment while that command was being reviewed Tuesday night at its armory by Brig. Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Army, retired.

The regiment was going through the manual of arms. Round after round of applause greeted the quick, sharp movements of the men, and Gen. Hawkins, who commanded them at San Juan, smiled his pleasure at their military precision. The men were not altogether without nervousness, as they were performing before one of the largest "houses" that even that armory famed for crushing crowds had ever held, and their old brigade commander.

Perhaps it was that his presence made the rear rank man behind Private Sinclair Kuhn of Company G imagine that Spanish bullets were whizzing by and made his arm unsteady, but certain it is that as the regiment stood at a right shoulder the Colonel gave the command: "Charge, bayonets!" and Private Kuhn felt a fierce jab in his neck, that swung him nearly off his feet. In the forest of bayonets that glittered in the movement not more than a passing thought was given by anyone to the reeling of the soldier, who, however, quickly regained his equilibrium and came to the charge. The bayonet of the rifle of the rear ranker had caught him full in the neck and wanted only a little more to have penetrated the jugular vein. Kuhn bore up bravely although the pain was intense, but finally left the floor in such a condition of weakness that his wound had to be dressed under the direction of Surgeon E. T. T. Marsh.

Such an accident has not occurred in years, and some officers said they had never even heard of its happening before. Surgeon Marsh said that he expected nothing serious would result from the injury to Private Kuhn, although he had a narrow escape from a much severer wound.

WOULD SELL FITCHBURG STOCK

Massachusetts Proposes to Part with 50,000 Shares of Stock for $5,000,000 in Gold Bonds.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—A proposition submitted by Gov. Crane to the Executive Council to exchange the 50,000 shares of the common stock of the Fitchburg Railroad held by the State for $5,000,000 in fifty-year 3 per cent. gold bonds of the Boston and Maine Railroad, was unanimously approved this afternoon. The Governor's action was the result of negotiations which have been pending between the officials of the Boston and Maine Road and the Executive for the past two days, and removes the opposition of the State to the proposed lease of the Fitchburg Railroad to the Boston and Maine, which was abandoned last week on account of the State's attitude.

This action was taken as assuring the lease of the Fitchburg to the Boston and Maine, as the transfer gives to the Boston and Maine stockholders a controlling interest in the Fitchburg. The vote of the council approving the exchange was taken with this provision:

"That the lease of the property of the Fitchburg Railroad as proposed be ratified by the Legislature during the present session, and that such sale of the common stock be also ratified by the Legislature during its present session."

In view of the proposed lease of the Boston and Albany to the New York Central, which is also before the Legislature for approval, the action of the Governor and council to-day is generally regarded as a shrewd business move. Although there is some doubt whether the selling of the stock is contrary to the act of the Legislature passde seven years ago, which contemplated keeping the stock in the possession of the Commonwealth, and not giving it up to a rival road, yet under the act of 1893 the stock and bonds of the road are put under the direction and control of a committee consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, and Receiver General, who shall in all cases in which said securities have a voting power at any meeting of said corporation, determine by whom and what way such voting power shall be exercised.

In brief, the State Trustees, backed by the Governor and council, have succeeded in obtaining par for stock which only a week ago was quoted at 30, and have substituted for a non-dividend-paying security bonds paying a yearly interest at 3 per cent. Comment at the State House this afternoon after the Governor's action was known seemed to indicate that the ratification of the sale and lease would not be made without opposition. It is known that the New York Central not a long time ago attempted to gain control of the Fitchburg Railroad, and it was intimated this afternoon that the Boston and Albany interests might oppose the Fitchburg-Boston and Maine lease.

It was announced to-night by President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine that an opportunity similar to that offered to the State of Massachusetts would be given the minority stockholders upon the same basis and within the same period.

Dr. W. Seward Webb of the Fitchburg Directory gave out a statement, in which he said he was absolutely opposed to the lease of the road to the Boston and Maine, believing that the former should remain independent. At the same time, he would favor extending it into the larger towns in New Hampshire now under the control of the Boston and Maine. He denied having made an offer for the Fitchburg.

YALE WILL GET $150,000.

Court of Appeals Decides Against Contestants of Lampson Will.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—By a decision of the Court of Appeals yesterday Yale College will receive $150,000 bequeathed by William Lampson of Le Roy.

The heirs contested the will upon the ground that under its original charter Yale was not allowed to exact compensation for tuition, and was therefore a benevolent or charitable institution, and claimed that the bequest was invalid under the laws of 1848. The court affirmed the decision of the lower court, which granted a decree probating the will.

W. Bourke Cockran to Speak at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24.—Dean Francis Wayland of the Yale Law School announced this afternoon that the speaker for the commencement exercises next June would be W. Bourke Cockran of New York City. His acceptance of the invitation to deliver the annual address to the seniors of Yale Law School was received to-day.

Export Duty on Canadian Nickel.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 24.—A sub-committee of the Cabinet has been appointed to consider the question of putting an export duty on nickel. The members of the committee are Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies, W. S. Fielding, A. G. Blair, and William Paterson. A meeting of the committee was held in the office of the Minister of Trade and Commerce this afternoon.

The cry for Dominion legislation in the way of an export duty on nickel has been gradually dying away. However, a number of prominent men are still of the opinion that it would be a wise thing to enact an export duty, and strong representations have been made to the Government in that direction. It was to deal with these that to-day's meeting was held. Just what will be done has not yet been decided upon.

LOUIS F. PAYN IS BEATEN

Gov. Roosevelt Wins Fight for Insurance Superintendency.

PLATT TO SUGGEST A MAN

No Nomination to be Sent in Until Next Week—Democrats May Make Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Louis F. Payn has been beaten in his fight to retain his place as State Superintendent of Insurance. For the first time since the fight began his friends are disheartened, and they no longer claim that Mr. Payn will finally balk the Governor's attempt to place another man at the head of the Insurance Department.

Interest centres now in the man who will be named to succeed Mr. Payn, but, so far as can be learned, the Governor has not finally decided on him. He has several names under consideration, but even his closest friends have been unable to ascertain who his favorite is. It is thougnt that the nominee will be an organization Republican, one thoroughly acceptable to Senator Platt and his lieutenants. The announcement made by several Senators, known to be loyal to the State machine, that they will vote to confirm the Governor's nomination is taken to mean that the Governor has agreed to take the man selected by Senator Platt, and that the organization Senators will now be in line.

It is known that it is the Governor's intention to delay making a nomination until after the weekly recess, and unless something unexpected happens he will not send a name to the Senate before next Monday night. Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee did not arrive to-night, although he was expected. It is said that he will be here to-morrow to talk the matter over with the Governor.

It is believed that Mr. Odell will present the name of the organization candidate to the Governor, who said to-night that he did not expect to go to New York at the end of the week for another conference with Senator Platt, although he admitted that something might develop which would make such a trip necessary.

The Governor is well satisfied with the situation, and in conversation with the newspaper men this evening said:

"I cannot tell you anything, although I would like to, but I want to say that things are coming my way."

This is the nearest that the Governor has come to making a public announcement that he felt certain of victory over Superintendent Payn.

One of the stories heard to-night is a reiteration of the report of a few days ago that Senator Platt and Mr. Payn have reached an understanding by which the Insurance Superintendent will retire from the contest just as soon as the Governor agrees to accept a man named by the organization. Color is given to this report by the attitude of the Republicans in the Senate who are known to be personally friendly to Mr. Payn, and who, while they will not be quoted, admit privately that they will vote in accordance with the wishes of the organization.

A canvass of the Republican Senators today revealed that with the exception of Henry S. Ambler of Chatham, who represents Mr. Payn's home district, they are either pledged to the Governor or will vote according to the dictates of the organization. Those who have announced their loyalty to the Governor are Senators Armstrong of Rochester, White of Syracuse, Ford and Elsberg of New York, Coggeshall of Watervliet, Malby of Ogdensburg, Brown of Watertown, Humphrey of Warsaw, Davis of Lancaster, Higgins of Olean, Stranahan of Fulton, Ellsworth of Lockport, and Marshall and Davis of Brooklyn.

This will give the Governor fourteen votes in the caucus, enough to control it. Senators Sherwood of Homellsville, Bracket of Saratoga, Chahoon of Ausable Forks, Feeter of Little Falls, Goodsell of Highland Falls, Johnson of Owego, Raines of Canandaigua, Krum of Schoharie, Parsons of Rochester, Wilcox of Auburn, Willis of Tyrone, and Thornton of Monticello, twelve in all, refuse to be quoted, but it is understood that they will abide by the wishes of Senator Platt, although several of them have had close personal relations with Mr. Payn for many years.

Senator Coggeshall expressed the feelings of many of his colleagues to-night when he said that, while he was a personal friend of Mr. Payn, he regarded the interests of his party as being paramount to those of any individual member of it, and as Mr. Payn's term is about to expire, he believed the Governor should be permitted to name his choice for the office, and that he would vote to confirm the nomination of any competent Republican.

Senator Platt has twelve votes in the Senate which it is understood he can depend on to carry out his wishes. With Democratic aid he could defeat the Governor's wishes, but it is believed that he has decided not to oppose the Chief Executive. The course of the Democratic Senators, with the exception of Mr. Sullivan of New York, who has come out for Mr. Payn, has been one of "wait and see what will happen." Senator Plunkitt of New York said to-night:

"We have not decided on anything. We are playing politics, and will do what we think will best serve the Democratic Party. I like Mr. Payn and served in the Legislature with Gov. Roosevelt, but I am here to look after the Democratic Party in political matters, and that is the policy of every Democrat in the Senate."

It is said that if the Democrats see that the Governor's nominee is bound to win with Republican votes they will vote for confirmation, but if they can cause trouble for the Republicans by voting against the Governor and preventing confirmation, they will do so, with a view of starting factional warfare in the Republican ranks.

The names most prominently mentioned to-night in connection with the Insurance Superintendency are those of ex-Mayor Green of Binghamton, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, and ex-Senator Davies of Ulster.

Politicians in the city are strongly of the belief that Gov. Roosevelt will certainly win in his fight against Superintendent Louis F. Payn.

Chairman Odell left town on Tuesday ostensibly to go to his home in Newburg, but report has it that he will spend considerable time at the State capital in the hope of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the Roosevelt-Payn controversy.

THE MASCOT PIG IN COURT.

Sagasta, Who Came Over on the Olympia, the Bone of Contention.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The ownership of Sagasta, the pig which figured extensively last Fall as the mascot of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia, is in question, and one of the courts is busying itself with the momentous question.

When Sagasta was a tiny mite he was purchased by Boatswain Olaf Olsen of the Olympia in a small town near Cavite. For a time Olsen had the pig with him on a captured Spanish gunboat, but when he brought it with him on board the Olympia it quickly won the affections of the crew and was named in honor of Spain's Prime Minister.

Boatswain Olsen, after the ship went out of commission, made a contract with a local dry goods firm to furnish the pig for exhibition purposes at $25 per week. It appears that one Andrew Olsen, a boarding-house keeper, claiming that Olaf gave him the pig, has collected $50 on this account. Olaf denies this, and has brought Andrew, who, by the way, is not related to him, before the courts to have his title cleared.

No Expense Has Been Spared

to make the Pennsylvania Limited the finest train in the world. Leaves New York every morning for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

IS EX-CONSUL MACRUM KRUEGER'S ENVOY?

Believed in Washington that He Has Changed His Allegiance.

MAY BE A TRANSVAAL CITIZEN

State Department Repudiates the ex-Consul at Pretoria, but Will Pay His Traveling Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The arrival of ex-Consul Charles E. Macrum in Washington from Pretoria is expected to solve some puzzling questions. It is admitted about the State Department that there will be no surprise if it should turn out that he has become a citizen of the Transvaal and that he left Pretoria for the purpose of reaching the United States as a consular or diplomatic representative of President Krüger.

It is recalled at the department that when Macrum was about to leave the Transvaal he was sent for by President Krüger and asked to undertake a mission to the United States, the object of which was then reported to be to secure the friendly mediation of the United States between Great Britain and the Transvaal. Just about that time he was requested to take charge of the interests in the Transvaal of the British subjects remaining there after war had broken out and to protect the prisoners who might fall into Boer hands. His failure to do so, and the lack of explanation as to his reasons for not accepting the trust, would be accounted for if it were discovered that he had accepted citizenship and so disqualified himself from acting in the capacity in which he was asked to serve. The department is under the impression that he comes as a messenger, and has announced that it has no control over him. The suspicion that he has transferred his allegiance is strengthened by the report that he is wearing a Transvaal flag in his lapel, instead of an American flag.

The question may arise in Macrum's case, as it has arisen in the case of Mr. Montagu White, whether he can be accepted diplomatically. The relations of Great Britain and the Transvaal immediately come in view, and they cannot easily be disregarded while the two countries are at war. Having repudiated Mr. Macrum in a very official statement, this makes two rejected American citizens—if Macrum has not expatriated himself—as the department has been at great trouble to repudiate Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis, who has chosen to spend a leave of absence from his post in the disturbed section of South Africa. Macrum has been three times repudiated. He will be paid his salary on his way home, but the fact that he is to receive the usual travel pay cannot be referred to to prove that he is still a Consul.

KIPLING PARODIED BY A BOER.

Transvaal Secretary of State Hits Off His "Recessional."

LONDON, Jan. 25.—F. W. Reitz, the Transvaal State Secretary, has written a parody upon Kipling's "Recessional." It is entitled "Progressional," and is dedicated to "Mudyard Pipling." The first stanza follows:

Gods of the Jingo, brass and gold,
Lords of the world, by right Divine,
Under whose baneful sway they hold
Dominion over mine and thine—
Such lords as these have made them rotten.
They have forgotten. They have forgotten.

SECRETARY LONG RE-ELECTED.

Again President of Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, is still at the head of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. At the annual meeting, held to-day, he was re-elected President. The Vice Presidents are William Claflin, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Plumb, M. H. Cushing, the Rev. Dr. Dorchester, B. B. Johnson, the Rev. Dr. L. B. Bates, E. H. Haskell, D. I. Robinson, I. N. Nutter, H. H. Faxon, Dr. Reuben Greene, the Rev. B. W. F. Mallalieu, and Lucius Clapp.

The Rev. Alfred Noon was re-elected Secretary, Benjamin R. Jewell Treasurer, and Miss Eva Brown, Clerk of the Corporation.

PUSHING THE WOODRUFF BOOM.

W. B. Atterbury of Brooklyn Says the Party Is for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Walter B. Atterbury, the official head of the Republican Party in Kings County, came to Washington to-day to confer with Census Director Merriam. Mr. Atterbury talked politics at the Arlington to-night, and seemed serenely confident of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's nomination for Vice President.

"The only delegates thus far elected," said he, "are those chosen in Florida, and five out of the six are for Mr. Woodruff. I think you will hear a similar story as other elections of delegates are held. Now, as to New York State. One can never prophesy about what may happen in the course of two or three months, but if the delegates were elected to-morrow there would be a unanimous delegation for Woodruff. It isn't machine-made enthusiasm, either. The rank and file of the party in New York are for him.

"Of course this surprises the people who look upon Mr. Woodruff as a light-weight and they are likely to be more surprised as time goes on. He is a remarkably able and forceful man, and he never has failed in anything he has undertaken. He is not making any effort to secure the nomination, but public sentiment is for him."

Funeral of John P. Stockton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 24.—The funeral of John P. Stockton, ex-Attorney General of New Jersey, was held here this afternoon in Trinity Episcopal Church. The body lay in state this morning at Morven, the former home of Mr. Stockton. The pallbearers were ex-Senator James Smith, Newark; Attorney General Griffin, Camden; Judge Gray, Wilmington, Del.; Benjamin F. Lee, Trenton; Charles H. Jones, Philadelphia; Judge Dixon, Hackensack; Judge Ludlow, New Brunswick, and Vice Chancellor Stevens, Orange. Among others present were Gov. Foster M. Voorhees, Judge Garretson, Judge Thomas H. Henry, and Adjt. Gen. W. W. Stryker, Trenton. The interment was in Princeton Cemetery.

EMIL PRESSLER'S BODY FOUND?

Relatives of Missing Brooklynite Believe They Have Located It in a Nebraska Cemetery.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Jan. 24.—In the Sidney (Neb.) Cemetery has been found the body of Emil Pressler, a Brooklyn business man, for whom a search has been going on for more than a year.

Jan. 9, 1899, the Union Pacific overland train went into the ditch at Sunol. Among the killed who had been so badly disfigured as to be but a charred mass was a passenger found under the sleeper. It was thought to be the body of a tramp. Several months later the local police and Union Pacific officers received inquiries from Oscar Pfeiffer of 222 Keap Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., uncle of Emil Pressler, who so mysteriously disappeared in January while en route from New York to Honolulu.

Pressler's trunks arrived in San Francisco, but letters of credit for a large sum on banks in that city were never presented. He had written a letter to his mother, dated Jan. 9, "one day out of Chicago," and mailed it on the train. This would place the passenger somewhere in Central Nebraska, some distance this side of the wreck. The ticket used by the missing man was canceled to Cheyenne. This would be the case even if the passenger had not reached Cheyenne. The balance of the ticket has never turned up.

A letter received to-day from the relatives of Pressler by the Union Pacific officials asks that the body in the unmarked grave at Sidney be shipped to New York, as their investigation leads them to the belief that it is that of the missing man.

THE ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

Large Attendance Expected in Chicago Feb. 12—The New York Speakers and Their Subjects.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The National anti-trust two-day conference will be had at Central Music Hall, Feb. 12. A large attendance is expected. Delegates from many States and societies have been appointed, and others will be named before the conference begins. M. L. Lockwood, Chairman of the Executive Committee, will preside.

The New York speakers and their respective subjects, where selections have been made, are: F. M. Thorn, Orchard Park, N. Y., "A Hook for the Trust Leviathan"; Edward W. Bemis, Mount Vernon, N. Y., "Immediate Measures, or First Steps"; Amasa Thornton, New York City, "The Closing Door of Opportunity—How to Keep It Open"; Edward B. Kennings, New York City, and Alexander Del Mar of New York.

Next Tuesday night a meeting will be held at the Auditorium. J. S. Crosby of New York, John P. Altgeld, and others will speak on this occasion.

In issuing the call for the conference the Executive Committee says:

"We are entering upon a period the most critical in the history of the Nation. Monopoly has pressed into its service and enlisted in defense of those privileges upon which its tyranny is based the strongest and ablest among that class of educated men who, at every similar crisis in the world's history, have prostituted their God-given talents to obscure the perceptions and misguide the noble impulses of the people.

"The people, if they can be brought to act unitedly and act now, have still the power to arrest the encroachments of monopoly and privilege upon their liberties."

FOR THE HOBART MEMORIAL.

President McKinley Sends a Check for One Hundred Dollars.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 24.—The fund for the Hobart monument passed the $5,000 mark to-day by the addition of $255 that was received by L. A. Piaget, Treasurer. The amounts contributed were: President McKinley, $100; J. E. Barbour, $100; Knipscher & Maas, $30, and J. W. Cleveland, $25. The President sent his check to William Barbour, who forwarded it to Mr. Piaget, with the following letter:

New York, Jan. 28, 1900.

Dear Mr. Piaget: Inclosed, please find check for $100 toward the Hobart Memorial Fund, from President McKinley, whose address for the next five years will be, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM BARBOUR.

TRAMP TAKES PIANIST'S PLACE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 24.—The regular pianist of the Market Street Mission failed to appear at the services last night, and Superintendent Ironside called upon some one in the audience to come forward and take his place. No one responded for a time, but finally a rough-looking tramp, who had sought shelter in the mission, volunteered. His playing was the feature of the evening.

At the conclusion of the services Superintendent Ironside ascertained that the wayfarer was a graduate of the New York Conservatory of Music, and spoke several languages. The stranger has held the position of organist in prominent churches. Drink, however, caused his downfall.

Superintendent Ironside secured the man's promise to remain here for a few days, and efforts to reform him will be made.

AFTER DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Kansas City is to make a strong push here to have the Democratic National Convention sent to that city. A committee is ready to come here about Feb. 15, to set forth the many advantages possessed by Kansas City over all other localities, and it is understood that every inducement that any other place is likely to offer will be met by Kansas City. The people of that city have made up their minds to win if promises can gain the convention. Next to Kansas City the strongest impression seems to have been made by Milwaukee, and much favor is expressed for it. The great advantage of Kansas City over Milwaukee is said to be abundant telegraphic facilities and convenience of access by many railroad lines.

If New York is seriously intent upon having the convention, it has not yet made its anxiety apparent here. Some of the Democrats who read every day the admonition to Bryan not to give up the sixteen to one idea, fear that if the convention goes to New York, the influences there will tend to the rejection of the free silver plank that Bryan insists must be held on to and which the incurable free silver men demand shall be one of the chief planks in the platform.

Bryan is said to favor Milwaukee. The only explanation made is that it is unnecessary to hold the convention in a Democratic city if there is anything to be gained by addressing a locality where the party hopes to gain strength. Bryan would much rather have the convention in a Republican State than in a Democratic one. The Democrats, he supposes, he will hold, anyhow; the recruits must be picked up from the enemy.

GUGGENHEIMER URGES NEW YORK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—"New York wants the National Democratic Convention and will go after it," said Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the City Council of Greater New York, who arrived in Chicago to-day on a trip throughout the West and Mexico.

He continued:

"In my opinion, it would be good politics on the part of Mr. Bryan to have the convention held in New York, as it would to a great extent tend to consolidate the disaffected Democrats of the East. Bryan can undoubtedly place the convention where he wants it. There is already $150,000 practically assured for the convention if it comes to New York, and that is more than any other city will give."

Little Water in Chicago's Old Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Water in the river fell three feet at Bridgeport to-day, and as a result it was impossible to operate the pumps. The further result is that navigation in the old canal has been stopped. While every effort on the part of the city will be made to restore the artificial flow in the old canal, it was said a crisis in its affairs had been reached, and the use of the upper end of it as a navigable watercourse was at an end.

EXTREME ANXIETY FELT IN LONDON

News Awaited of Buller's Attempt to Seize Spion Kop.

CROWDS BESIEGE WAR OFFICE

Recognized that Success Must Be Bought at Great Cost.

Conjectures and Forecasts of All Sorts Take the Place of Actual News from the Scene of Action.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The assemblage in Pall Mall outside the War Office and those privileged to wait in the lobbies reluctantly dispersed at midnight, after the final word that nothing more would be announced and after a day and night of extreme anxiety. The morning pap

the Kreuz Zeitung says the movement to relieve Ladysmith has failed, rendering the British line of retreat endangered.

ARRAIGNS BRITAIN'S POLICY.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—John Morley, addressing his constituents this evening at Forfar, made but little reference to the present aspects of the war in South Africa, confining himself chiefly to a renewal of his indictment of the "policy which led to hostilities."

He ridiculed "the notion that a few Boer successes entitle the Transvaal to be described as a first class military power," and declared that "the fact of the Boers sending the ultimatum no more disposed of all other questions than the defiance of the American colonists in throwing the tea into Boston Harbor disposed of all the questions of the war of American independence."

"It is quite certain," continued Mr. Morley, "that had the Government appreciated the temper of the Transvaal people and foreseen what was coming—what we all know in these black, gloomy days—there would have been no war. It is dreadful, but true, that a want of decent foresight and decent information led the Government to stumble into war in the dark. Lord Salisbury's menacing speech of July 28, if applied to a great power, could only have meant war. It was absurd, if the Government really believed in a Dutch conspiracy, to spend time in negotiations regarding the franchise. This conspiracy was an afterthought of the Government, conjured up to mask a hideous and ghastly blunder."

In conclusion Mr. Morley declined to commit himself as to what would happen in the future; but he warned his hearers not to be duped by the idea that the Boers after defeat would settle down quietly.

With reference to the point at which the conflict would come to an end, Mr. Morley observed:

"Something depends on a chance, which I hope is remote, but is certainly not invisible, of our being called off to meet dangers in other quarters."

PRAISE FOR MAHAN'S ADVICE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Commenting on Capt. Mahan's attitude, The St. James's Gazette to-day remarks:

"His advice is good and needed in America. While strict neutrality is maintained in the official world and good will for England is felt by the better informed, it is simply misleading the public of this country to suggest as some correspondents are doing, that antagonism to England is confined to a negligible majority of Americans. The sympathy of America, as a whole, is as a matter of fact no more with England at this moment than was our popular sympathy with them at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and the contrast of official and popular attitudes is no less marked in the United States than it is in Germany."

FEVER ATTACKS THE BOERS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A correspondent of The Times at Modder River, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The reports of deserters agree that the situation of the Boers at Magersfontein is becoming unbearable, because the camp is unsanitary, enteric fever is spreading, and vegetables are wanting. On the other hand, the health of the British camp is satisfactory, although the ground has been exhausted by the long encampment, and the trees have been cut down by insect pests and dust storms."

BOERS THREATEN PROPERTY.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing yesterday, and dealing with "the lawlessness of the low class of Boers who are getting beyond the control of the Government and the better class of officials who are honestly desirous of protecting life and property," says:

"My informants are convinced that the only way to save the Rand from the fury of the rabble is to cut off the retreat of the Boers in the direction of Johannesburg. The hot-bloods among the Boers are convinced that the war is due to the capitalists, and that the only revenge possible is to dynamite the mines."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The Bondites are preparing to seize the first decisive British victory or the invasion of Republican territory as the signal for a violent peace agitation. They will accompany their appeal to magnanimity by covertly hinting that they are unable to restrain the Dutch colonists from rising."

CECIL RHODES HELPS TO FIGHT.

KIMBERLEY, Tuesday, Jan. 23.—The bombardments have ceased, but the Boers are perpetually engaged in sniping. "Long Cecil" is doing excellent work, and Cecil Rhodes has personally fired several shells from the gun.

MODDER RIVER, Jan. 23.—A heliograph message from Kimberley says the Boers vigorously renewed the bombardment today.

Transvaal Passengers Are Stopped.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, dated Wednesday says: "This morning all passengers booked for the Transvaal were stopped by Government order, with the exception of the members of the Russian Ambulance Corps, who proceeded by special train."

German Bark Wagner Released.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The German bark Hans Wagner, stopped on Dec. 19 in South African waters by the British gunboat Fearless and ordered to go to Port Elizabeth to unload, after leaving the contraband specified by the British authorities, has proceeded on the way to Delagoa Bay, being the last of the seized German vessels to be released.

Many Sign Petition to Mr. McKinley.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24.—Nearly 100,000 signatures have been appended to the address, promoted by M. Lejeune and other members of the Universal Peace Society, asking President McKinley to mediate, which will be forwarded to Washington in the course of a fortnight.

TO REDUCE CAPITAL STOCK.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation Company will be held soon at which the stockholders will be asked to approve a resolution reducing the capital stock from $25,000,000 to $2,500,000.

This will mean a reduction in the face value of the shares from $100 each to $10 each. As $5 per share has already been paid in, the shares will be 50 per cent. paid after the decrease in the capital stock has been effected, instead of 5 per cent. as at present.

KILLED BY SMOKING OPIUM.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—May Bibehaus, aged nineteen years, died in a hospital to-day from the effects of opium smoking, and seven persons were arrested pending the Coroner's investigation.

The girl, whose parents are respectable, recently made the acquaintance of Harry Parker, who is said to have lured her to a house in the vicinity of Chinatown last night. While there she was induced to smoke opium. Shortly afterward she became violently ill, and early to-day was removed to the hospital, where death ensued. Besides Parker, the police have arrested Mrs. George White, keeper of the house; Frank Reynolds, Frank Gregg, Harry Reese, and George White, inmates.

At the inquest it developed that a young man named Hugh Kennedy met the girl and took her to Parker's room, in the den. Reynolds, Parker, and Kennedy were committed without bail pending an autopsy. The others were released on their own recognizance, except Reese, who was exonerated and discharged from custody.

West Point Entertainment Revived.

WEST POINT, Jan. 24.—The cadets have received permission to hold their one hundredth night entertainment in Memorial Hall Feb. 17. The one hundredth night hop will be given a week later. It is two years since an entertainment of this character was given here, and the officers thought the affair would be forgotten. The cadets cherish their old customs, however, especially when they afford an opportunity to lampoon the tactical officers. This entertainment was formerly one of the greatest events in cadet life.

Ship Architect Killed by a Fall.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 24.—By missing his footing on a plank to-day John W. Mattix, a well-known ship architect, who was superintending some work at the Morris & Mathis shipbuilding plant, at Cooper's Point, fell into the Delaware River. He broke through the ice, but managed to secure hold of a piece of wood and keep his head above water until he was dragged out. He died soon afterward, however, from concussion and shock.

ROADS ABOLISH COMMISSIONS.

Eighty-seven Systems Send Out an Order to Go Into Effect Feb. 1—Further Action Anticipated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—In the face of assertions that the policies of the railroads of the country are not dictated by two or three syndicates working in harmony, what seemed to be evidence of the excellence and strength of the combination appeared today. Two joint notices, representing eighty-seven railroad systems, were sent out from Chicago to 13,000 coupon ticket agents in the United States, Canada, and Mexico advising them that on Feb. 1 these companies would cease paying any commissions, side cuts, or other forms of gratuity or allowance for the sale of their tickets.

Assuming that the coupon ticket agents average $50 a month in commissions, the action of the railroads will mean a loss of more than $500,000 monthly to the agents affected. About 150,000 of the 180,000 miles of railway in the United States are covered in the new agreement.

The opinion among observers of railway matters is that the discontinuance of commissions is but a forerunner of more drastic action to bring all the transportation companies in one big pool and forever do away with competition of any kind. The discharge of traveling passenger and freight agents and solicitors is the next move looked for.

TO EXTEND THE KANSAS MIDLAND.

New Line Will Be Built from Wichita to Denison.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 24.—A. L. Wolff of the Kansas Midland Road to-day telegraphed the company's attorneys in this city from St. Louis that the Directors of the road had authorized the extension of the line from this city to Denison, Texas. The line will run southeast from this city through the McAlester (Indian Territory) coal fields, and from there to Denison.

Receiver Wolff has been working for the extension of the line for over two years, and has spent several months in Holland interesting the present bondholders of the road in the proposition. Work, it is said, will be commenced as soon as the material can be obtained.

The cost of the line, with equipment, is placed at about $300,000.

AN OFFER TO DAVID WARFIELD.

David Belasco Proposes to Star Him in a New Play.

David Belasco has made a flattering offer to David Warfield, the comedian, to star him in a new play at the expiration of his contract with Weber & Fields, which has one more year to run. Mr. Belasco has been watching for some time the advancement Mr. Warfield has made in his particular style of acting. Recently he decided that if suitable arrangements could be effected he would prepare a play and present Mr. Warfield in it.

At a conference recently between the playwright and the comedian it was decided to drop the negotiations during the existence of Mr. Warfield's present contract. It is said, however, that Mr. Warfield has promised to take up Mr. Belasco's proposition later, and that in all probability it will result in the comedian becoming a star under Mr. Belasco's management.

SKELETONS AT THE NAVY YARD.

Supposed Remains of British Prison Ship Victims Dug Up.

Workmen employed in digging a cellar for an extension to Storehouse No. 33 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday unearthed two skeletons, supposed to be those of victims of the British prison ships, which lay in the water near by during the American Revolution. The bones were dug up by Charles Steeger of 85 Bleecker Street, who and James Johnson of 247 Ryerson Street, who were engaged in the work of excavation.

Capt. Wildes, Captain of the yard, was informed of the find, which caused not a little excitement at the yard. Capt. Wildes visited the place and had the bones gathered up and placed in a box. All the bones were very badly decayed, and it was with difficulty that they were removed. The skeletons were found about four feet below the surface. That they are those of two American patriots, who were among the many who died aboard the British prison ships, is the general belief at the yard. Capt. Wildes has not decided yet as to what disposition to make of them. It is thought likely that more may be unearthed by the workmen engaged in digging the cellar.

Many of the patriots who died aboard the prison ships in the days of the Revolution were buried on the shores of Wallabout Bay. Shortly after the navy yard was established a number of skeletons were dug up there. These bones were placed in a vault near the yard, but were later transferred to Fort Greene, where they now lie.

RIDING FEATS AT DURLAND'S.

Mr. Whittal Worsts ex-Rough Rider Knoblauch in a Wrestling Bout.

It was a gala occasion at Durland's Riding Academy last night, and fully 1,000 people applauded the showing of the riders who participated in the fourteen numbers that made up the programme. The proceeds were divided among the various instructors. Col. A. H. Stoerzer, senior riding master of the academy, was in charge of the entertainment, which included wrestling on horseback by Messrs. Knoblauch and Whittal, a quadrille in which Miss A. Rozell, Miss M. Graham, Mrs. E. Keyes, and Mrs. E. S. Beach, and Messrs. Marshall Clapp, J. M. Bowman, O. W. Stiegler, and Carl Stoerger participated; a melee of rough riding, aptly called "Donnybrook Fair"; an exhibition of tandem riding in which Mrs. John Gerken, Mrs. Joseph Turi, Mrs. A. Turner, Mrs. E. Keyes, Miss R. Seibel, Miss O. W. Stiegler, and Messrs. John Gerken, Joseph Turi, A. Turner, J. I. D. Bristol, W. Trevor, and O. W. Stiegler participated.

A novelty race proved interesting as well as amusing and the military drill in uniform by the riding masters, in which the evolutions of the German hussars, German uhlans, English dragoons, French dragoons, American light cavalry, and rough riders were the principal features.

The wrestling bout on horseback was the most exciting event. It brought to the Academy a large number of stockbrokers, for on the floor of the Stock Exchange, Charles Knoblauch, who was one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders during the Spanish-American war, is considered invincible. The brokers were willing to wager all sorts of sums that their favorite would win, especially since he had weight very much in his favor. Under the rules of the contest it was permissible for a contestant to scramble or vault on the back of his opponent's horse, and it was this that brought about the defeat of Mr. Knoblauch. His opponent, Mr. Whittal, caught him off guard, and quickly brought him to the ground.

The jeu de barre contest was won after an exciting chase for the ribbon by Marshall Clapp. Among those present were Edwin Gould, John A. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. John I. D. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Turner, Park Commissioner and Mrs. George C. Clausen, Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. H. Irwin, William L. Beadelston, Mr. and Mrs. George Baker, S. F. Adams, Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Good, ex-Mayor and Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, Samuel Walter Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken, Mr. and Mrs. S. Morrell, Miss E. T. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kotman, John R. Hegeman, John H. Starin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carmichael, and M. T. Myron.

Lumber Trade Association Dines.

The annual banquet of the New York Lumber Trade Association was held in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Charles L. Adams, President of the association, acted as toastmaster. There was an excellent musical and vaudeville programme. Among the guests were John N. Scatcherd, President of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association; John P. Leo, Pendennis White, J. C. Orr, Richard S. White, Wilson Godfrey, A. W. Booth, and Edward Booth.

Meyers Hanged for Double Murder.

SOMERSET, Penn., Jan. 24.—Samuel P. Meyers, convicted of the murder of Michael Karney and John Lenhart, was hanged in the county jail yard here to-day. He had a dispute with his father over the possession of a house and lot left to him by his mother. The father, with the assistance of Karney, attempted to install an objectionable woman as housekeeper. Young Meyers shot Karney dead, and later, when Lenhart, who was a constable, tried to arrest him, he killed him also. At the request of the condemned, the widows of the murdered men visited him last night and granted him forgiveness.

DELAY IN MOLINEUX TRIAL.

Juror Manheim Brown Ill with Rheumatism, and the Case May Not Go On To-day.

The Molineux trial was adjourned yesterday because of the sickness of the tenth juror, Manheim Brown, who was laid up with rheumatism. Mr. Brown was in considerable distress on Tuesday, and when he left court was compelled to take a cab from the Criminal Court Building to the Eighth Avenue car line by which he reached his home, at 219 West Forty-fourth Street.

The Recorder produced a telegram at the opening of court, sent by Mrs. Brown, saying her husband was too ill to leave the house. The Recorder announced he had caused further inquiry to be made by the Captain of the court squad, who had reported that Mr. Brown was suffering from an attack of rheumatism. He then adjourned court until this morning.

Mr. Brown was said to be somewhat better at a late hour last night. His nurse said it was not certain, however, whether the patient would sufficiently recover from his attack to attend court this morning. Mr. Brown sent out word that he would report to the Recorder if he could possibly do so to-day, but his physician said that he did not think he would be able to appear in court until Monday.

When the case goes on the reading of Molineux's testimony before the Coroner's inquest will be resumed, and after Detective Sergeant McCafferty and the chemists have reported on their ink experiments the prosecution will rest its case and Mr. Weeks will make his opening address for the defense.

FIGHT AGAINST UNITARIANISM.

A statement which caused something of a sensation in Brooklyn was made yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Amzi C. Dixon relative to the revival now being held in the borough. Dr. Dixon, who is pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, and one of the leaders in the movement, declared that the religious fight now being waged was against Unitarianism. The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker recently resigned as a member of the Executive Committee of the revival because of the anti-Unitarian views expressed by the Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton. Dr. Dixon's statement following upon Dr. Parker's resignation has greatly disturbed the church people.

Dr. Dixon said that if there were any Unitarians in his church he would either invite them to get out or make an effort to convert them.

"This fight," said the doctor, "is against Unitarianism. This battle is on, and it will be fought all the year, ending in victory."

Arrangements were completed late yesterday afternoon for extending the revival work now in progress to the Williamsburg section. The services will be held in the Lee Avenue Congregational Church.

THE REV. J. D. WELLS HONORED.

Williamsburg Pastor's Congregation Celebrates His Golden Jubilee.

A reception was tendered to the Rev. John D. Wells, pastor of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church in Williamsburg last night by the members of the congregation in honor of the golden anniversary of his pastorate of the church. The reception was held in the church, which had been elaborately decorated with flowers and palms. The venerable minister was presented with $1,000 in gold, on a silver salver, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his congregation. It was a complete surprise to Dr. Wells, and his emotion was such that he could scarcely acknowledge the gift.

Addresses were delivered by David S. Gifling, an elder, who presided; the Rev. Newell Woolsey Wells, a son of the pastor, who has been his father's assistant for fifteen years; George R. Valentine, on behalf of the session; John Petrie, for the Trustees; N. B. Roberts, for the Sunday school, and James K. Campbell, for the Christian Endeavor Society.

Dr. Wells was then presented with an engrossed copy of the minutes adopted on Sunday by the Sunday school and signed by every teacher and officer, after which Register James R. Howe, an elder of the church, stepped forward and with a few congratulatory remarks handed the $1,000 in golden eagles to the pastor.

The celebration will close to-night with a public reception held in the church.

STRANDED IN A PRISON VAN.

Experience of Prisoners on Their Way to Court in Brooklyn.

A dozen prisoners who were being taken in a prison van from Raymond Street Jail to the several courts in the vicinity of the Brooklyn Borough Hall, yesterday morning, had an unhappy experience. In turning out of the car tracks at Willoughby and Fleet Streets one of the wheels of the van was wrenched off. The prisoners inside were thrown together in a heap in the rear part of the van. The struggling and yelling which ensued caused a big crowd to gather, and the small boys in it roared with glee at the remarks which came from the van.

"Hey, you, take yer feet off me face, will yer?" howled one.

"Stop chewin' me neck, yer cannibal."

"Keep yer nose outer me mout' or I'll remove it from yer frace."

The van lying across the tracks blocked the Willoughby Street trolley line, and the passengers on the cars, delayed in getting to business, expressed sentiments akin to some of those which were hurled out through the barred windows of the van. Joseph Evans, the driver of the van, after calling a policeman to watch the wagon, hurried to the jail, a few blocks away, and secured another van. Warden Bergen and several keepers returned with him, and, with a number of policemen, stood guard while the prisoners were transferred from one van to the other.

CUBAN COLONISTS RETURN.

Some Discouraging Stories—Land Company to Make a Statement.

The Munson Line steamer Curityba, which came in yesterday, brought several discouraged colonists from La Gloria, the new settlement established in Cuba by the Cuban Land and Steamship Company.

One of these, O. B. Smith, and his wife, of Maine, said that after landing at Nuevitas they had to traverse some thirty-five miles, partly over a canal in a sailboat that had to be pushed with poles, partly on mule back, and partly by wading in the mud. When they reached La Gloria there were only tents there, and provisions were scarce and high. Several colonists who had reached there before them told them tales of suffering and hardship, and of having lost all that they had in the world. Several other of the returned colonists spoke in a similar strain.

The Directors of the Cuban Land and Steamship Company in this city held a meeting yesterday and afterward one of them said that the steamer Bay Shore arrived at Nuevitas yesterday and would make the transfer of passengers and freight to La Gloria more comfortable.

The affairs of the company, the Director said, were in good shape, and it would carry out every contract that it had made. He added:

"We understand that attacks are being made upon us, and we know the motives of the people who have made them. The company will make a statement in a few days."

BROKE HER PROMISE TO WED.

So Philadelphia Man Sued the Girl but Lost the Case.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Before Judge Wiltbank in Common Pleas Court, No. 2, the jury in the case of Harry Shafer, who sought to recover $5,000 from Fannie Cahon because she refused to keep her promise to marry him, returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

The couple had only known each other a few weeks when the engagement was entered into, and everything went along smoothly until within a week of the wedding day, when Fannie declared that she smelled whisky on her lover's breath, which confirmed a report which had reached her ears that he was a drinking man. She thereupon broke off the engagement.

This was the excuse she gave in court yesterday, and the plaintiff challenged his former sweetheart to produce a single witness who had ever seen him intoxicated, which she was unable to do.

The jury by its verdict decided that the defendant had merely exercised what is generally conceded to be a woman's prerogative.

Dr. C. C. Sprague Dead.

Dr. Christopher C. Sprague died Tuesday after a brief illness at his home, 125 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. He was seventy-two years old. He was born in Mayfield, N. Y., and was graduated from the New Jersey Medical Electrical Institute in 1869. He was a resident of Harlem for twenty years, and ten years ago retired from active practice. He leaves a wife and three sons.

BULLFIGHTERS FOR NEW YORK.

Said W. A. Brady Is Negotiating to Bring Them from Mexico to Madison Square Garden.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 24.—A proposition has been made to Fuents and Minuto, the famous Spanish bullfighters, now playing an engagement here, to go to New York to exhibit in Madison Square Garden, where the cruel feature of the slaughtering of horses would be eliminated.

It is doubted here that the public sentiment in New York would permit the exhibition, but consultation by wire is being had with William A. Brady, pugilistic and amusement manager, of New York.

KILLED BY A REPTILE'S BITE.

Accident of a Chicago Business Man in South America.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Word was received to-day of the tragic death in South America of Ervin Hopkins, Jr., son of Ervin Hopkins, a veteran member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The young man was interested in a rubber concern which had obtained concessions from the Republic of Colombia. He made his headquarters at Bogota. While on an exploring expedition in the interior his boat ran aground. He was standing in the water to float his craft when he was bitten by a poisonous reptile, death ensuing in a short time.

Mr. Hopkins was a brother-in-law of N. W. Halsey of the firm of N. W. Harris & Co., bond dealers. Mr. Halsey is the New York resident partner.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN HURT.

Skull Fractured by Truck at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

A loaded truck, owned by the Betz Brewing Company and driven by Dennis Hogan of 450 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, ran over and possibly fatally injured a woman at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street yesterday afternoon.

The woman was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was found that her skull had been fractured. She was unconscious at a late hour last night and had not been identified. She appears to be fifty years old, is about 5 feet tall, of 130 pounds in weight, and has gray hair. She wore dark clothes of expensive material, a dark bonnet, a valuable diamond ring and a diamond brooch.

The driver of the truck was placed under arrest by the police of the West Twentieth Street Station.

WILD ANIMALS AT AUCTION.

Walter L. Main Is Selling Out His Circus in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 24.—Either the proprietors or representatives of all leading circuses and menageries in this country are in attendance at what is probably the first menagerie auction ever held in America. Walter L. Main, owner of a large show, is going out of business on account of ill-health, and is going to travel abroad.

The auction began to-day at Geneva with the sale of harness, miscellaneous paraphernalia, and 118 horses. To-morrow the wild animals will be put under the hammer and sold to the highest bidder. Among the leading showmen present to-day were a representative of Barnum-Bailey's and Lewis Sells, of the Forepaugh & Sells Brothers' shows, also John Hamilton of Buffalo, N. Y.; B. E. Wallace of Peru, Ind.; John Robinson, Jr., of Cincinnati, both of the Wells brothers, one of the Sun brothers, and one of the Downey brothers.

SAYS CORNICE ENCROACHES.

George Crocker's Suit Against Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

For hours yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Lawrence experts testified on both sides of the question as to whether the cornice of the twenty-story building of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, at 64, 66, and 68 Broadway, which extends over the adjoining building by five inches, is an encroachment on a vested right. Owners of the adjoining property claim that the cornice does a damage variously estimated from $50,000 to $250,000.

The plaintiff in the suit is George Crocker, who owns the four-story building at No. 70 Broadway. His contention is that the cornice of the Manhattan Life Building is over his line by five inches at a height of 300 feet.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company says that the building does not overhang as charged, and that if it does it is so far skyward as to do no injury to Mr. Croker's property.

Mr. Crocker demands that the projecting portion of the building be removed, or that he be paid for five inches of lower Broadway real estate at the prevailing price. Mr. Crocker says he cannot afford to permit the alleged encroachment to go unchallenged. He may, some time in the future, he says, want to erect a building as high as the Manhattan Life. In such a case, if the ordinary laws of construction be followed, he must either stop when he reaches the troublesome cornice, have it cut off, or narrow his building. He cannot see any good reason for doing any of these things, and peremptorily demands protection, standing on his right to a full frontage.

Jutsice Lawrence heard all the testimony sumitted and reserved his decision.

The case is being closely watched by owners of property down town. It is said a decision in Mr. Crocker's favor will be followed by many other similar actions. Many of the recently constructed high buildings have built bronze and gilded cornices at great expense which are over the line, as alleged, from a few inches to a foot or more.

BOYS' CHALLENGE FATAL.

Little George Schubert's Daring Caused Fractured Skull and Death.

George Schubert, ten years old, died at his home, 139 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, last night from a fractured skull. The boy attended the public school in One Hundred and Ninth Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. When he was released for the noon recess Tuesday he started home with companions. Half way there he was challenged by one of the boys to walk on the top of a high brick wall they were passing. He accepted the challenge instantly and had about completed the perilous feat when he lost his balance and fell headlong to the sidewalk, a distance of seven feet. He was picked up, and the blood washed from his head.

"I'm not hurt," he declared, and marched bravely home. He told his mother it was only a little fall and he was none the worse except for a little headache. She allowed him to remain home for the day. At night he was so ill the family physician was called. Despite all his efforts the boy died.

ACCIDENT IN WORLD BUILDING.

Fireman Badly Injured by Bursting of a Blowpipe.

By the bursting of a blowpipe used for supplying a draught to the boilers in the pressroom of The World, last night, James O'Brien, a fireman, was badly burned. He was removed to Hudson Street Hospital and is in a critical condition.

O'Brien was in the boiler room alone at the time of the accident. He was throwing coal under the boilers, standing directly in front of the firebox. Suddenly there was an explosion, followed by a terrific rush of hot coals and steam, which struck O'Brien all over the body.

The explosion was heard by Angus Darroch, the chief engineer, who was sitting at his desk in the engine room, waiting to be relieved. Immediately after the explosion there was an inrush of ashes and steam that surrounded Darroch. He started toward the boiler room through a small passageway, thirty-five feet long. He found that it would be impossible to reach the room by this way and went up stairs, where he boarded an elevator to take him to the boiler room.

Upon reaching the room Darroch found the place covered with several inches of hot water, which had escaped from the open pipe. He secured several boxes, and in these, by paddling and wading through the water, managed to shut off the steam that entered the blowpipe.

O'Brien, in the meantime, had presence of mind to enter another room through a small opening.

The cause of the explosion is unknown. There are two other boilers in use, and the publication of the paper was not delayed.

Kicked to Death by a Horse.

Ludwig Rolfs of 542 West Forty-eighth Street, employed in a stable at Eleventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, was kicked in the groin by one of the horses he was caring for last night. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where he died soon afterward.

DE CASTELLANE AND DE RODAYS

Count Receives a Cablegram from the Figaro's Director and Sends a Long Reply.

Count Boni de Castellane was annoyed beyond measure yesterday morning by the receipt of a cablegram from M. de Rodays, Director of the Paris Figaro, in which have appeared within the last two weeks stories alleging that the Count left Paris suddenly on his present visit to America in order to escape his creditors; that he had been "executed" on the Bourse, and had been fleeced at cards to such an extent that he was compelled to come to New York in order to attempt to "make a raise." The Count, upon his arrival here on the steamship La Bretagne on Monday, heard for the first time of the charges made in the Figaro, and lost no time in sending a message to M. de Rodays in which he told him in effect what he thought and gave intimation of a stormy meeting to come later.

M. de Rodays was out of Paris when the Count's fiery cablegram was received. The editor is evidently back in the French capital now, and his answer to the Count's menaces was received yesterday morning. It reads as follows:

Comte de Castellane, Waldorf-Astoria, New York:

Your denials and your menaces will change n ne of the facts which are now of public notoriety in Paris.

If The Figaro took notice of what is termed your discomfiture it was justified therein by the campaign of defamation and insult which you have inspired without provocation in the paper which you control. I hope you will succeed in getting out of the affair, and on your return I reserve to myself the right to tell you what I think of disloyalty and your attitude with regard to a journal and a journalist who had never been anything but kind to you and your wife, while you have never shown anything but ingratitude.

FERDINAND DE RODAYS,
Director of Figaro.

Count de Castellane immediately sent a reply in French, which, translated, was as follows:

Rodays, Director Figaro, Rue Drouot, Paris:

I have just received the dispatch which makes you so ridiculous and pitiable. It is in keeping with the "public notoriety" which characterizes the sheet which you direct in the interests of the vilest causes. In truth, you annoy me, and I shall withhold any further explanations until I see you in Paris upon my return from America, about Feb. 15. I must say that every one should be highly edified by the absurd allegations you have made concerning me—made with a grand flourish of trumpets after my departure from France and when I was where I could not defend myself for nine days, and could not deny for that length of time that I had ever speculated on the Bourse.

You have had the bad taste to suggest that I seek redress from the Minister of Finance. The Figaro, having become the most corrupt and disreputable cosmopolitan newspaper, mainly through your fault, will now be compelled to pay damages to the amount of 100,000f., with interest. But this ought not to be laid on you, for you have a substantial basis in the fund which you collected for Mme. Klobb, but which she refused to accept.

I think I am very reasonable in asking that amount of damages after the questionable campaign which you have conducted in France for the last two years. I implore you, dear M. de Rodays, to occupy yourself with an attempt to resuscitate the Figaro, whose circulation and standing have been so seriously impaired, instead of meddling with affairs which do not concern you.

I have never "inspired" against you a "campaign of defamation and insult." But it is quite natural that, as an honest man, I should regard you as a poltroon who is not worth the ten louis which I am forced to expend in sending this message.

Say what you will, no one will take you seriously. Until we meet

COMTE DE CASTELLANE, Deputy.

Count de Castellane said last night that he and the Countess had called on Mrs. Astor during the afternoon and that their plans for the future were not fully determined.

THE FIGARO KEEPS UP THE FIGHT.

Prints a Cartoon and Comments on the Count's Latest Cablegram.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Figaro publishes this morning a fresh cablegram from Count Boni de Castellane to M. de Rodays, its editor, to which it appends the following:

"Spurning with our feet the insults, we find but one thing in this document. M. de Castellane energetically refuses any intervention of the Inspector of Finances in his adventure. We are now enlightened respecting his desire for light.

"He seems, moreover, to reproach us for the outlay of the 200 francs which his dispatch cost him. This is already the commencement of confession.

"There cannot fail to be surprise that Gould's son-in-law should become so careful in money matters. This is the second time he asks us for 100,000 francs. It needs but little to induce him to demand that we reimburse to him his 200 francs. Decidedly he cannot have grown richer just recently."

The Figaro also prints a cartoon entitled "The Arrival at New York." This represents a customs official searching a passenger. The official says:

"What is in you satchel, M. Le Comte?"

The passenger replies: "This is money I am taking to my brothers-in-law."

The cartoon is by M. Herman Poul.

PAID $25, GOT NEARLY $5,000.

Plausible Stranger Swindled Mrs. Moorhead in a Real Estate Deal.

The police are investigating a real estate swindle which was brought to light by a complaint of Mrs. Martha Moorhead of 161 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. A few days ago Mrs. Moorhead, who owns considerable real estate, answered an advertisement in a daily paper which offered cash for uptown lots. A well-dressed man called at her house in response on the following day. Learning the situation of her property he agreed to buy the lots, and paid Mrs. Moorhead $25 in cash to seal the agreement. By his easy address, the man made a good impression upon her, and when he offered to secure the necessary abstracts of title she intrusted the deeds to him. That was the last she saw of the man.

When two or three days had gone by she began to make inquiries. Then it was discovered that the man had negotiated a loan of $5,000 on the property. He had been accompanied in his negotiations by a woman whom he represented as the owner of the property. She was introduced to a notary as Mrs. Moorhead, and he attested her signature. The loan was then granted, and after deducting the agent's commission, some back taxes, notary's fees, and similar charges, $4,707 was turned over to the man in two certified checks, one for $207. The smaller check was cashed before the swindle was discovered. Payment was stopped on the check for $4,500. The swindler has not yet been found. Mrs. Moorhead's interests are in charge of her lawyer, George W. McAdam. He refused information as to the persons from whom the loan had been obtained.

CHILD RUN DOWN BY WAGON.

Annie Kalinski, seven years old, died yesday in the New York Hospital from injuries received by being knocked down by a wagon at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street yesterday morning. The child lived at 528 Eighth Avenue. At the time of the accident she was not thought to be seriously injured, and was taken to her home. She grew worse, however, and was taken to the hospital as a private patient.

The driver, Albert Ingel, twenty-four years old, of 327 Seventh Avenue, was placed under arrest at the time and taken to the West Side Court. Magistrate Mott, when told that the child was apparently not much hurt, discharged Ingel.

After the child died no report of the case was made to the police. Acting Captain Cooney passed the Kalinski house and noticed the crape on the door. He sent two detectives out, and they rearrested Ingel. The Coroners' Office was also notified, and Ingel will be given into its custody this morning.

Canoeists Camp at Sportsman's Show.

A novel feature of the Sportsmen's Show to be held in Madison Square Garden March 1-17 will be an exhibit of the amateur canoests in the form of a criusers' camp. The camp will occupy over a thousand square feet of space at the western end of the miniature lake. Each tent will be fully equipped with all the paraphernalia that its owner has found to be most suitable for his own particular needs, and the differing ideas to each equipment will be of educational value to new and prospective canoeists. This feature of the show is the idea of The Amateur Sportsman, under the direction of which the exhibit will be given.

Slater's Majority, 857.

The official returns of the special election for Assemblyman in the Thirty-first Assembly District, held Tuesday, which were filed yesterday, give Samuel S. Slater, Republican, a majority of 857 votes, his total vote being 4,889. The total vote cast for Leon W. Goldrich, Democrat, was 4,042.

J. P. Duncan's Summer Cottage Burned

Fire last night destroyed the Summer cottage at Rowmore, N. J., owned by John P. Duncan of this city, entailing a loss estimated at $15,000. It is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son,

JEWELERS,

56 West 23d Street.

Direct Attention to

Important Reductions

In Their Prices of

Solid Silver Table Wares.

Salt Spoons, Gilt	$3.75 per doz	Olive Spoon	$1.10 Each
Coffee Spoons, Gilt	$6.00 " "	Beef Fork	$1.25 "
Berry Forks, Gilt	$6.00 " "	Cream Ladle, Gilt	$1.60 "
Chocolate Spoons, Gilt	$6.75 " "	Chocolate Muddler	$1.80 "
Oyster Forks	$8.00 " "	Preserve Spoon	$2.00 "
Tea Spoons	$9.00 " "	Toast Fork	$3.00 "
Bouillon Spoons	$10.00 " "	Cold Meat Fork	$3.25 "
Butter Spreaders	$11.00 " "	Waffle Knife	$3.50 "
Dessert Forks	$13.50 " "	Ice Tongs	$4.00 "
Dessert Spoons	$13.50 " "	Asparagus Fork	$4.75 "
Individual Fish Forks	$14.00 " "	Saratoga Chip Server	$5.00 "
Ice Cream Forks	$15.00 " "	Salad Fork	$6.00 "
Table Forks	$20.00 " "	Bouillon Server	$6.75 "
Table Spoons	$20.00 " "	Soup Ladle	$7.75 "
Salad Forks	$24.00 " "	Punch Ladle, Gilt	$9.50 "

These quotations represent a substantial reduction in cost and offer an unusual opportunity to purchase regular stock patterns, of good weight and superior finish, at extremely low prices.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Capt. H. T. May, Boston; John Hays Hammond, London; ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts.

MANHATTAN—John R. Bartlett, United States Navy; H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

HOFFMAN—Lieut. Col. J. Vannovsky, St. Petersburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Silverman & Todes, Baltimore, Md.; S. Todes, small wares; Broadway Central Hotel.
Imwold, Kayser & Co., Baltimomre, Md.; H. Imwold, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Burns, W. H., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Burns, cotton and piece goods; Hotel Albert.
Phillips & Seace, Ottumwa, Iowa; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; W. M. Simpson, dry goods; 487 Broadway.
Benner, Ullman & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Z. R. Ullman, dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Myers, John G., Albany, N.

MR. BRYAN IN JERSEY CITY

Entertained at Dinner and Afterward Addresses a Meeting.

HIS WELCOME A WARM ONE

Says Silver "Corpse" Has Life Enough to Last Another Year—Scores Philippine Policy.

When William Jennings Bryan returned to the city late yesterday afternoon from his flying trip into Connecticut he was met by Congressman William D. Daly of New Jersey, who had come over to escort him to Jersey City, where he had engagements to dine and to speak on National issues. On their arrival in Jersey City, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daly drove to the clubhouse of the Robert Davis Association, where Mr. Davis, the Democratic leader of Hudson County, gave a dinner in his honor.

About the clubhouse a large crowd had assembled, and as Mr. Bryan's carriage approached there was a lively demonstration and loud cheers. Mr. Bryan acknowledged the greetings, and, leaning upon Mr. Daly's arm, entered the building, where Mr. Davis and a number of Democratic politicians who were to partake of the dinner clustered about him and gave him a hearty welcome. Among Mr. Davis's guests were Mayor Hoos of Jersey City, Mayor Fagan of Hoboken, ex-Congressman Johnston Cornish, Col. Robert G. Smith of the Fourth Regiment, Police Justice Nevins, and a number of Assemblymen and public officials. The menu bore the association's monogram in silver, and among the dishes served were "stuffed squab à la Bryan" and "English pudding with Boer sauce."

After the dinner the entire party drove to St. Peter's Hall, where a meeting, under the auspices of the Democratic County Committee, was held. The hall, which seats about 1,000 persons, was crowded to suffocation, and hundreds of persons who were anxious to get in were only repulsed through the efforts of a squad of police. So great was the desire to obtain admittance that a score of men swarmed into the space reserved for the orchestra. When the musicians arrived these trespassers were for the most part evicted and were forced to stand in the aisles at the back and sides of the hall.

ROUSING WELCOME FOR BRYAN.

It was after 8 o'clock when Mr. Bryan and his party reached the hall. Notice of their coming was heralded by loud cheers from the crowd in the street, and as Mr. Bryan, preceded by Robert Davis and Congressman Daly, walked upon the stage the audience enthusiastically welcomed him with cheer upon cheer. Mr. Davis waved his hand for quiet, but the signal went unheeded, and the crowd yelled itself into hoarseness before it gave Mr. Davis a chance to call the meeting to order. Mr. Davis introduced Mayor Hoos as the Chairman of the meeting and took his seat, after promising the audience "if you will all keep quiet a while you'll hear Col. Bryan."

Mayor Hoos's introductory speech was brief. He referred to the fact that Mr. Bryan had received the votes of 6,500,000 citizens of this country, and said that anything Mr. Bryan would say would be "food for the thoughtful consideration of every person in the hall." In conclusion he said: "There is doubt that the glorious banner of the Democracy will be carried by William Jennings Bryan to the Presidential chair this year."

Mr. Bryan began speaking at 8:15 o'clock and finished at 10:15. Throughout his whole address he had the careful attention of his audience and of the throng in the hall. At brief intervals the speaker illustrated his remarks with anecdotes, generally of a humorous character, and he was frequently interrupted by laughter and cheers. In prefacing his address, Mr. Bryan said that he purposed talking on the principles which he advocates, and he took up successively the income tax question, the silver issue, the Currency bill, trusts, and imperialism, and concluded with a brief allusion to the war in South Africa.

JOKES AMUSE THE CROWD.

In speaking of the income tax law, for which he voted while a member of Congress, he said that he had been told by friends that the passage of the bill would drive the rich Democrats out of the party. He had taken it on himself to defend the rich Democrats, he said, "but," he added, "I didn't know them as well then as I do now." Loud laughter followed this jest, and Mr. Bryan continued, saying that he had promised his colleagues that poor Republicans would take the places of rich Democrats who deserted the party, "but I was mistaken again," he said. "I didn't know poor Republicans as well as I do now, either, and I hadn't found out that they will swallow any platform prepared for them."

These sallies put the audience in a good humor, and Mr. Bryan went on from topic to topic, with the crowd in full sympathy with him. At the close of his remarks on the silver question, the audience was at its highest pitch of enthusiasm, and for several moments he was unable to proceed to his discussion of trusts.

He spoke longest on militarism and imperialism, and his denunciations of the Administration's Philippine policy aroused frequent and loud applause. In this section of his address, Mr. Bryan was extremely earnest, and he interpolated no witticisms of any character. Toward the end of the speech, he recited with great elocutionary effect the last verse of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and then startled his audience by reciting it in what he termed "an up-to-date" version, which ran as follows:

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born
across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures
you and me.
As He died to make men holy,
Let us die to make men subjects of the
United States.
As for what's marching on."

No great outburst of applause followed this parody, and what little there was died away in a very brief time. After a brief allusion to the war in South Africa, in which he reiterated his former expressions of sympathy with the Boers and regretted our inability to interfere, Mr. Bryan took his seat amid applause, which was loud and prolonged.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I am almost sorry that I came. I came supposing that you needed to be talked to, but I am satisfied that I am wasting time and ought to go somewhere else. But if I cannot do you any good, you may be able to do me some good and impart to me some of your enthusiasm that I may carry it to other parts of the country, where they may not be as earnest in the fight as you seem to be here.

"I am always glad to have some Republicans present. In fact, if I could divide the audience up just as I wanted, I think I would have a majority of Republicans, and just enough of my own side to keep the enthusiasm up while I was talking to the Republicans. I am glad to find the organization here in such good shape. I appreciate the opportunity I had this evening of meeting some of the members of the Davis organization, and I appreciate the words spoken by your Chief Executive.

"I must confess, however, that when men indulge in the pleasing prophecy that I am to be the next President of the United States it doesn't make my heart beat quite so fast as it used to when I first began to hear it. After 600 different prophets had introduced me to waiting audiences as the next President the election went the other way, and I found there were 600 prophets going around loose who had never been anointed.

"I don't want you to think that I am speaking to you as a candidate. It matters not what the future has for me in the way of offices, I am in politics for many years to come. In fact, you know that I rejoice that I am a young man because in the course of nature I will have more years to fight the Republicans in. Yet I believe that Republicans as a rule are as honest in their desire for good government as members of my own party.

"My criticism of the Republican Party is that to-day no policy is genuinely Republican unless you see the dollar mark blown in the bottle. I will take as my text the question, 'Are you on the inside—are you sure that you are going to stay there?' If not, you cannot afford to be a Republican. I believe that the Republican Party is casting its influence on the side of concentration of wealth, and that it is only the man who has money who can expect to get a fair chance in the race for life under the Republican Administration.

HANNA AND LINCOLN.

"In 1859 Abraham Lincoln wrote a letter to the Republicans of Boston, who were celebrating the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, the first Republican platform in 1856 appealed to all the people who wanted to carry the Government back to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, but if you go to a Republican meeting to-day you will hear what a great man Alexander Hamilton was.

"If you want an idea of how the Republican Party has fallen, picture to yourself two men, Hanna at one end and Lincoln at the other, and look at the toboggan slide. Mr. Hanna came back from London last year, and said of the English system of government: 'It is a great system. The English system is as good as ours, and perhaps better.'

"I favored the income tax, and I thought that if the rich Democrats left the party on account of it, the poor Republicans would come in to take their places, but I didn't know either of them as well as I do now. One of the members of the Supreme Court said of the income tax: 'I fear that in some hour of National peril this decision will rise up and paralyze the arm of the Government.'

"The hour of peril came, and the Government needed more revenue, but under that decision it could not put a tax upon the great fortunes but had to look around for something to put a stamp on. I want you to understand that as the Government is now administered money is more precious than blood. In the hour of peril you can draft the citizen, but you cannot draft the pocketbook.

"There is another question I am going to speak to you about. I know the Republicans say it is a dead question, but, my friends, the silver question has been buried so often that a little thing like a funeral doesn't bother it. I have examined this so-called corpse, and it is my candid opinion that it has life enough to last another year.

"When a man tells me that the increased production of gold makes the coinage of silver unnecessary he has demonstrated that the more money we have the better for the people, and if we had had gold and silver, too, we would have had not only the advantage from the increased production of gold, but of the silver along with the gold.

FINANCIERS AND THE WAR.

"The financiers to-day are trembling with fear lest the Boers win in their fight with England. They will tell you that if the Boers win it will be pretty nearly as difficult to get money as they said it would be if I was elected. It means that men who in their hearts love liberty and sympathize with a people struggling are compelled to pray that the dominion of a Queen shall be extended and a republic extinguished. In 1896 we said we wanted an American financial policy. We want it now—one that will enable us to sympathize with any human being fighting for right.

"The currency bill is an infamous bill. The Republicans could not get that bill through the Congress of 1896. They had to wait for the Congress elected in 1898. We had a war on, and while the people were thinking how to hold up the hands of the Government the financiers were thinking of holding up the people.

"In regard to the trusts, Mr. Bryan favored a law to prevent them from doing business outside of the States where they were formed without a license surrounded with such conditions as should prevent them from being monopolies. Mr. Bryan bitterly denounced the war in the Philippines and described it as "proselyting by the sword and scattering civilization with the bursting of the dynamite bomb," and declared it was the educated Christian portion of the islands that was in rebellion; while it was the Mohammedan portion that had raised the American flag over their Sultan's palace.

"It is temptation, not opportunity," he continued. "When the Republican Party was taken up on the mountain and shown the Philippine Islands and their people, instead of saying 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' it went to the Spanish monarch and said, 'We'll give you $2.50 a piece for 'em.'

"Must we stay in the Philippines because Dewey destroyed a fleet at Santiago—I mean Manila? Sampson also destroyed a fleet at Santiago, and the President has promised to lower the American flag over the Island of Cuba when the Cuban flag is ready to take its place."

After his speech Mr. Bryan held a reception to those who had sat on the stage. All the men and one woman crowded around him, and shook his hand. It took him about fifteen minutes to break away from the stage crowd and reach his carriage in front of the hall. Outside a crowd of 300 persons awaited his coming. Mr. Bryan raised his hat in response to the cheers of this crowd, and was driven to Cortlandt Street Ferry on his way to the Hoffman House. He was accompanied to his hotel by members of the Jersey City committee in carriages.

MR. BRYAN GOES WEST TO-DAY.

Will Address a Meeting in Harrisburg This Evening.

W. J. Bryan will leave this city for Harrisburg, Penn., over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 9:55 o'clock this morning. At Harrisburg he will meet the Pennsylvania State Democratic Committee, which will be in session for the purpose of arranging for the Fall campaign. The committee will submit a draft of its platform to Mr. Bryan for his approval. In the evening Mr. Bryan will address an open-air meeting from the balcony of his hotel.

It was announced last night that on the evening of Feb. 7 Mr. Bryan will speak at Carnegie Hall in this city. In the afternoon of the same day he will deliver an address in Plainfield, N. J.

Mr. Bryan arose rather earlier than usual yesterday morning, and after breakfasting with Mr. and Mrs. Norman E. Mack, Dr. John H. Girdner, and John Clark Ridpath, he was driven to the Grand Central Station, where he boarded the 10:02 train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for Stamford and New Haven, Conn.

STAMFORD HEARS MR. BRYAN.

Town Hall Filled While the Nebraskan Discusses the Issues.

STAMFORD, Jan. 24.—On his way to New Haven William J. Bryan stopped here long enough to make a speech at the Town Hall, which was filled. Most of these were men, and many of them workingmen who had been allowed an hour off to hear Bryan.

Mr. Bryan was greeted with hearty cheers. He was introduced by Homer S. Cummings, and so rapidly was the meeting opened that within ten minutes after he stepped off the train Mr. Bryan had opened a speech that lasted over three-quarters of an hour, and barely left time for the party to be driven to take luncheon with Mr. Cummings and a few friends.

The speech was about equally divided between the currency question, the trusts, and imperialism.

"The Republican Party," he said, "is trying to fasten upon the country a system of taxation made by financiers for their own benefit. When the doctrine of favoritism is once started, it cannot be stayed. To fasten upon the country the gold standard means that it will be affected by every change in Europe. If there is so much disturbance created because England is fighting a few Boers, who are struggling for their independence, what would be the result if England tackled a nation of her size?"

Mr. Bryan then entered into a bitter arraignment of the Republican Party in nection with trusts, and afterward went on to tell what he considered the distinction between expansion and imperialism. He questioned the right of the Government to rule the Philippines by force, and said that the title it obtained to the islands was a title to the land, not to the people.

MR. BRYAN SPEAKS AT NEW HAVEN.

Three Great Issues, but Declines to Specify Which Is Paramount.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 24.—William J. Bryan arrived here this afternoon. Contrary to plans at first announced, he was driven to the City Hall first, where a reception was planned for him. After a brief rest, Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Alexander Troup of this city, Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, and Philo S. Bantell, also of this city, repaired to Music Hall, where fully 2,000 people awaited his coming. Several hundreds more crowded into the aisles after he arrived, having followed his carriage through the streets.

Mr. Bryan's appearance on the stage was the signal for a wildly enthusiastic demonstration. Men and women rose to their feet and cheered themselves hoarse. Mr. Bryan bowed his thanks.

Mr. Bryan, in prefacing his remarks, referred to his former visits to the city. He did not directly refer to the student demonstration on the city green in 1896, but his words were so pointed as to indicate that he recalled it.

Mr. Bryan paved the way hastily for his speech by remarking that he had so little time, scarcely an hour, in which to say all that he wished to present, that he would plunge at once into a discussion of the "three great leading questions of the day, namely, trusts, money, and imperialism." Which of them is paramount depends upon the point of view of the individual, "and," he said, "personally, I do not care to specify." He believed that to assert that the money question as a political issue is dead is folly for the reason that it vitally concerns all men and because they are thinking of it no matter what their station in life.

Taking up the subject of trusts, Mr. Bryan said:

"The Republican Party is afraid to kill trusts because they constitute the hen that

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lays the golden egg in campaign times. But trusts are bad, intolerable, and indefensible. Bad things need not be tolerated in America. And trusts, though now only in the intermediate process of development, and bad at that, will be much worse in effect when they reach the consummation of their development."

Mr. Bryan concluded his speech by dealing with the question of imperialism. He said:

"There are three arguments usually advanced in defense of imperialism. The first is that there is money in it; second, God is in it, a mere religious argument about the destiny of our Nation, and, third, the political argument that we are in it and we can't get out. As to the first argument, I would not take all the trade in the universe if it had to be purchased by the loss of a single American life.

"The argument about God being in it is always coupled by the men who use it with the expression that 'it will pay.' As to the third argument. Who got us into it? It ought to be remembered that imperialism will impose on us the necessity of an army big enough to make our flag feared but not loved."

The conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech was marked by another enthusiastic demonstration. He was driven at once from the hall through a wildly cheering crowd in the street to the station, where he took a train for New York.

STATE BANKERS' DINNER.

Bryan's Possible Nomination and Election Taken as the Text of a Warning Speech.

The annual dinner of Group VII. of the New York State Bankers' Association was given last evening at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn. The group comprises the banks of Long Island, including Brooklyn and Long Island City. H. Bernard Coombe of the People's Bank of Brooklyn presided, and among those present were Charles Adsit of the First National Bank of Hornellsville, Chairman of the State Association's Committee on Taxation; Stephen M. Griswold, W. E. Frew, Frank Jenkins, St. J. Olding, Hiram R. Smith, W. S. Hall, H. L. Bridgman, C. H. Roberts, W. A. Nash, Joseph C. Hendrix, D. N. Gay, and C. W. Cooper.

The principal speaker of the evening was Mr. Adsit, who gave a résumé of the efforts the association has made to secure more equable taxation for banks. He declared that the public had an altogether mistaken idea as to the supposed inflated profits of banks. There was, said Mr. Adsit, little profit, for instance, in depositing United States bonds and issuing notes. The average profit was about a half of 1 per cent., and that the profit was not larger was evidenced by the fact that the New York banks had not issued nearly all the notes to which they were entitled. The banks asked, the speaker proceeded, that the assessments upon them be made in accordance with the laws of the Nation and the State. In other words, they wanted fair play. If things went on as they existed now for much longer the result would be that the banks in the large cities would become trust companies, while those in the smaller places would do business as private bankers.

In conclusion, Mr. Adsit appealed to his hearers to do all in their power to secure the passage of the taxation equalization bill.

Stephen M. Griswold of the Union Bank of Brooklyn remarked that for some reason everything tending to make things easier for the banks was unpopular in the Legislature. Mr. Griswold proceeded to utter what he termed "a note of warning." He said that the times were ominous for several reasons. One of them was the war in South Africa, which had resulted in causing a feverish feeling among financial interests all over the world. Another reason for banks to be careful was the manner in which class-against-class agitation was being conducted.

It was Mr. Griswold's opinion that Bryan would be nominated as Democratic candidate for President, and his great issue would be the issue against trusts. That was a powerful battle cry, there was no doubt, he declared, that Bryan would carry almost every State in the South. The real struggle would be in a few Northern States. Therefore let bankers look ahead with great caution, and prepare for any emergency that might come. He (the speaker) did not believe that Bryan would be elected, but he might be elected, and his election would mean a great disturbance in the financial affairs of the United States. Bankers should be wary and take no chances.

H. L. Bridgeman and others also spoke. The Chairman read letters of regret at inability to be present from State Bank Examiner Kilburn, Alfred C. Barnes, and George H. Souther.

TO CALL POPULISTS TOGETHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Butler of North Carolina, the Chairman of the People's Party, to-morrow will issue a call for a meeting of the National Committee of that party at Lincoln, Neb. The date has not yet been definitely settled, but will be about the middle of next month. The committee will decide upon the time and place for the next Populist National Convention. The Senator declares that there is no significance in the selection.

"I asked the members of the National Committee," he said, "where they would like to meet, and I felt bound, of course, to abide by their decision. There was no majority vote for any one place, but the plurality was in favor of Lincoln. I think this is due to the fact that the Populist State Committee sent out word that it would be glad to entertain the committee there."

The action of the Populists, it is learned, is without the knowledge of Mr. Bryan. It is said that the first intimation of the proposed action will come to him when he reads the call.

A majority of the National Committee now favors holding the Populist convention some time in May or early June in order that Bryan may be nominated before the Democratic Convention is held. No consideration has yet been given as to his running mate upon the ticket.

Philadelphian Dies Suddenly.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 24.—A dispatch to The Observer from Lenoir, N. C., says that Lewis Havens of Philadelphia, a contractor, died very suddenly there this afternoon just after having bought a ticket for home and on taking his seat in the car. Mr. Havens had spent the forenoon hunting, and the exertion of several hours in the field probably induced heart failure. The body will be forwarded to Philadelphia tomorrow.

Rev. A. W. Wishart Must Testify.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—The Rev. A. W. Wishart, who recently charged the local police with allowing Sunday liquor selling and gambling houses to keep open for certain considerations, and who refused to give evidence before the Police Commissioners, will now be subpoenaed by the Grand Jury to substantiate the allegations.

Dies Suddenly in the Street.

Mrs. Nannie Atwell of 1,080 Dean Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly while walking with a friend in Underhill Avenue, near Bergen Street, late yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Atwell was taken violently ill and died on the sidewalk before an ambulance could be summoned.

Union Pacific Will Not Be Leased.

OMAHA, Jan. 24.—The report from the East to the effect that arrangements are being completed for the lease of the Union Pacific Road by the Northwestern are discredited at Union Pacific headquarters by officials from President Burt down. The story is classed as a fake, pure and simple.

Munro's Publishing House Dinner.

The annual dinner to the staff of Munro's Publishing House, tendered by Mrs. Norman L. Munro, was held last evening at the roof garden restaurant in the Jersey Central Building, 143 Liberty Street, New York. Covers were laid for fifty persons, among whom were authors and the heads of the various departments of the publishing house.

THE STATE TRUST'S LOANS

Syndicate Has Paid Back the $2,000,000 Borrowed.

President Johnston Regrets This Ends the Most Profitable Business the Company Has Ever Done.

Walter S. Johnston, President of the State Trust Company, speaking of the efforts of Abram Kling, and his attorney, Charles P. Bacon, to cause the State authorities to take action against the Trust Company, said yesterday:

"These men are on their last legs. They have been compelled to abandon every charge that had the slightest substance in it. They went to Gov. Roosevelt with a story of the misuse of millions by influential Directors. They are now reduced to a plea of legal technicalities and to forced constructions of law concerning one single transaction—the loan of $2,000,000 to a syndicate of six persons, in which three of our Directors were interested as members.

"Well, in the first place, this loan has been paid. We have our money, the syndicate has its securities, and the transaction is concluded. And so ends, to my regret and against my protest, the most profitable business the company has ever done. The collateral security to the loan was worth from 50 to 60 per cent. more than the loan, and included $2,000,000 of Consolidated Gas bonds; and we were able to place the considerable sum of $2,000,000 at 6 per cent. interest, and to obtain at the same time the account of corporations whose average deposits were at all times more than $1,000,000.

"If this was a case of Directors misusing the company, I only wish I had a few more such Directors. As a matter of fact, it was a case of Directors sustaining the company, bringing useful business to the company, building the company up, and making their interest in its welfare shown in the profits to stockholders. And it is precisely this which has distinguished the State Trust Company since its present management secured control one year ago.

"Mind you, it is in the guise of stockholders that these people are making their attack. They own forty shares. They don't like the fact that our deposits are $14,000,000 to-day as against $7,000,000 a year ago; that our surplus is $1,200,000, as against $800,000, and that we are doing more business and a better business every day. Is any one so blind as not to see the motives of men who with pages of lies attack the integrity of a trust company's management, which has this record to the credit of a single year of administration?

"I do not believe it was a violation of law for us to lend money on good collateral to a partnership association of six persons on a joint account, in which three of our Directors were interested. It happens that the three persons not Directors had the largest interest in the syndicate, and were persons of the highest responsibility and credit; any one of them able to pay the whole loan.

"I believe there are thousands of such loans in New York to-day. The large financial transactions of New York calling for the use of money are conducted by great firms. The individual members of such firms are sought for by trust companies as Trustees by reason of their knowledge of securities and their strong connections. If it is illegal for a trust company to loan on collateral to a syndicate or partnership, in which a Trustee has an interest, I am afraid there will have to be a general readjustment of loans.

"From one point of view our depositors, clients, and friends may be congratulated upon this assault. It has caused upon our demand an examination by the Banking Department of every loan, big and little, on our books. For three days the official examiners have sat here at my desk while there has passed in review before them every detail of our company's business. No bank in New York was ever subjected to so searching and complete an inquiry as the one we not only invited, but exacted, and the result places our company and its stockholders hereafter beyond the reach of raiding speculators."

Mr. Kling expressed the opinion that Mr. Kilburn was lacking in common sense if he refused to reply publicly to the letter Mr. Bacon sent to him demanding action against the State Trust Company. "The letter is a direct attack on him," said Mr. Kling. "It accuses him of suppressing the Andrews report in order to protect the State Trust Company. He can't afford to ignore it."

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn stated to-day that he had nothing to say relative to the demand of Attorney Bacon that he take charge of the State Trust Company, made on behalf of Stockholder Kling. He further said that he had not seen the letter addressed to him by Mr. Bacon until he saw it in the newspapers.

Attorney General Davis said that charges that officers of the State Trust Company have violated the law have not been brought to his attention. He has neither seen a copy of Gen. Avery D. Andrews's report nor heard from Mr. Bacon.

FUGITIVE AUDITOR BACK.

T. J. Hunter, Southern Railway Employe, Accused of Fraud, Returns from Morocco in Custody.

T. J. Hunter, alleged defaulting Auditor of the Atlanta and West Point Railway, Georgia, who fled from this country last October and has been staying in Morocco, was brought back yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which arrived from Genoa, by Detective John W. Rogers of the Pinkerton Agency. It could not be learned at the agency, 57 Broadway, last night, where the prisoner had been taken, but it was thought there that he would go direct to Atlanta before the detective reported.

Hunter is charged with taking about $100,000. He had no direct access to the funds of the railroad. It is alleged that he got his money by so arranging the accounts of the employes of the road as to indicate shortages, making the employes pay these up to himself, and then retaining the money for his own use.

Hunter spent money freely and an investigation was made. He fled to this city and took second-class passage to Europe, going direct to Ireland. The Pinkerton Agency was engaged to trace him, and they found that he had been at his home in Ireland. They traced him thence to London, then to France, and finally located him in Tangier, where he was living under the name F. L. Stevens.

There is no extradition treaty between this Government and that of Morocco, and so, early in December, the State Department at Washington, through Samuel R. Gummere, United States Consul General at Tangier, made a formal request of the Sultan of Morocco to cause the prisoner to be delivered up. The Sultan, as an act of courtesy, did so. Rogers then went to Tangier with a warrant issued by the Federal Government, and accredited as the agent of this Government. Hunter was arrested on Dec. 14, and very shortly afterward started home with Rogers.

Hunter declined to talk when seen at Quarantine. The detective said that the prisoner had run out of funds in Tangier and consented to come to the United States without any trouble.

DECISION AGAINST THE CITY.

Justice Garretson Orders Reinstatement of Sixty Employes.

Justice Garretson, in the Supreme Court, in Long Island City, yesterday decided that the City of New York must give employment to John Graham and about sixty other persons who were appointed by Mayor Gleason of Long Island City a short time before the consolidation, assigned to city departments, and afterward dropped by the departments to which they were assigned. Justice Garretson also decided that the city must pay to these men back salaries in full.

Graham's case is identical in all essential points with the other cases, and was selected to test the law. In addition to those involved in the decision, it is said, there may be many more who will now come forward with suits for reinstatement and back pay, not only in Queens, but in Brooklyn, and possibly Richmond.

John Reedy on Trial Again.

The second trial of John Reedy, the ex-Postmaster, telegrapher, and station agent at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., and George Morris, accused of using the mails in connection with alleged green-goods operations, was begun yesterday before Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court.

A New Atlantic City Express, via Jersey Central, 130 miles in 3¼ Hours.
Special train of parlor cars and vestibuled coaches leave foot of Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry 3:25 P. M., arriving Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Northward, leaves Atlantic City 2:10 P. M., arriving New York 5:25 P. M. Tickets good to stop over at Lakewood.—Adv.

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Couldn't do it if it were not for special lasts and special sizes carried by no other house—this is one of the advantages of the children's store—and they cost no more than any other well-made shoes.

Our Special Shoes for Toeing-In, Bow-Legs, Knock Knees, Weak Ankles, etc., are also inexpensive.

60-62 West 23d St.

PHILIPPINE PORTS OPEN.

Restrictions Removed from Western Coast of Panay—Filipinos Lose Minor Engagements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Gen. Otis reported to the War Department to-day that the western coast of the Island of Panay is now open for trade, and that the coast of Laguna de Bay and the neighboring sections of the country will also be opened to unrestricted traffic by the end of the week. He also reports several minor engagements with the Filipinos, in which the American arms met with the usual success. The enemy lost heavily and a large amount of arms and ammunition was captured. Gen. Otis's dispatch reads:

"Manila, Jan. 24.

"MacArthur, 20th to 23d, reports four minor engagements, in which five insurgents were killed, several wounded and captured; also captured few rifles and other property; no casualties. Major Bishop, Thirty-sixth Infantry, in North Zambales, with detachment sixty men, attacked two insurgent companies; killed nine, wounded and captured fourteen, secured twenty-two rifles, several thousand rounds of ammunition, two horses with equipments; casualties, three men wounded, one seriously.

"Gen. Young reports action of Stoever, Third Cavalry, against Gen. Tinia's forces in north. Inflicted very heavy loss on insurgents, twenty-eight being killed. Dodd's troop attacked insurgents near Santa Lucia; killed six; no casualties.

"Reported from the south, enemy evacuated Santa Cruz; supposed to be on eastern coast; that city in our possession last two days; Schwan believed to be in pursuit; no late report from him.

"Coast Laguna de Bay and neighboring sections of country opened to unrestricted traffic 27th inst.; western coast Island Panay opened for trade."

OFFICERS RETURN FROM MANILA.

Several Arrive on the City of Peking at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—The United States transport City of Peking arrived from Manila via Nagasaki to-day. On board were a large number of naval and army officers, including the following:

Col. R. E. Thompson, Lieut. Benjamin Tappen of the gunboat Callao, Lieut. Commander V. L. Cottman of the steamer Brutus, Capt. J. H. H. Peshine, Capt. F. R. Shunk, Capt. F. R. Butler, Lieuts. H. B. Nelson, James Ronayne, A. S. Wood, United States Navy; Dr. E. P. Howell, Dr. C. Y. Brownlee. In the steerage were 175 men returned to this country from the Philippines for various reasons.

The steamer also brought the bodies of 156 soldiers, including that of Commander James W. Carlin, United States Navy, who died Dec. 31 of peritonitis. The bodies of the dead soldiers will be taken off to-morrow and conveyed to the cemetery at the Presidio.

LIEUT. PAUL D. STOCKLY MISSING.

Gen. Otis Cables that New York Man Was Evidently Captured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Gen. Otis to-day cabled the War Department as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 24.

"Lieut. Stockly, Twenty-first Infantry, has been missing since the 12th inst. He was on reconnoitring duty at Talisay, near San Tomas, Batangas, and was evidently captured. Search is still being prosecuted."

Paul Devereaux Stockly, twenty-four years of age, is the son of George W. Stockly, President of the Sims-Dudley Defense Company of 120 Liberty Street, this city. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-first Aug. 22, 1899, and owed his commission to the fact that he possessed a thorough knowledge of the use of the dynamite gun in use in the army and manufactured by a firm with which he was connected before he went to Cuba and Puerto Rico to exercise this knowledge in behalf of the Government during the Spanish war.

With Lieut. M. C. Buckey of the Third Artillery, Lieut. Stockly superintended the loading of dynamite guns at New York for Manila, and was then ordered to Europe and afterward to Manila to report to Gen. Otis.

Movements of Transports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Gen. Otis has informed the War Department of the arrival at Manila of the transport Victoria on Jan. 6, and of the Flintshire Jan. 23.

The following transports, which carried the various regiments to the Philippines, have started on the return voyage to San Francisco: Ohio and Indiana, on the 5th inst.; St. Paul, City of Puebla, and the Siam, on the 6th; Pathan, on the 7th; Meade, on the 8th; Dalny Vostock, on the 12th; Sherman, on the 13th; Logan, on the 14th, and the Columbia, on the 15th. The Lennox left for Portland, Oregon, on the 2d inst.

Hears of His Son's Death in Manila.

News of the death in Manila on Jan. 9 of Arthur Euston, a private in the Twenty-sixth United States Volunteers, was received yesterday by his father, J. Euston, who lives at 260 Eckford Street, Greenpoint. Euston was thirty-one years old, and was born in Greenpoint. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he enlisted in the Ninth Regiment, and went to Chattanooga and Chickamauga. He enlisted afterward in the Twenty-sixth United States Volunteers and went to Manila.

Lieut. E. G. Wing Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Gen. Otis informed the War Department this morning of the death of Second Lieut. Eugene G. Wing, Thirty-sixth Infantry, of hemorrhagic variola. He was a native of Alabama, and received his commission in the volunteers July 5 last.

RUNAWAY IN A CEMETERY.

Driver Caught Under His Coach and Probably Fatally Hurt.

Herman Rasscoff, one of a funeral party's drivers in Calvary Cemetery yesterday, tried to pass between two other coaches while driving his horses at a trot. His coach hit one of the carriages and overturned it. Michael Kelly, the driver, was caught under his coach and injured so severely that it is not thought he will live.

Kelly's horses ran away, and ran into another coach, the horses of which started up a steep embankment, and almost upset the carriage. Mrs. Matthew Smith, mother of Magistrate Smith, was in the coach, but escaped injury.

Kelly was taken to St. John's Hospital in Long Island City. Rasscoff was arrested and held without bail on a charge of assault in the second degree, it being claimed he was reckless in driving.

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Exceptional price cuts in Fancy and Staple Groceries, Fine Wines, and Liquors.

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9½c **Sugar Cured Hams,** not more than one to a customer, per lb., 9½
Boneless Bacon, finest, per lb., 9½
Mackerel, 10-lb pails: Irish, $1.10; Norway, 1.19
Bismarck Herring, formerly 35c., per can, 25
Fresh Camembert Cheese, imported, wood box, 23
Smoked Sardines, imported, can, 10
French Sardines, extra fine, per can, 9c. & 13
French Capers, best, big bottle, 12
Our 12c. genuine French **Macaroni, Spaghetti, Vermicelli** or **Alphabets,** 1 lb. pkgs., 10
Vanilla, Sweet Chocolate, best from France, 1-4 lb. cakes, 9
Tomatoes, solid, red ripe, per can, 7
Tomatoes, our fancy New Jersey solid pack, 11c. kind, big cans, 8
Sugar Corn, fancy, tender and young, per can, 7
Corn, Maine, our 12c. kind, per can, 9
Stringless Beans, very fine, 2-lb. cans, 6
Stringless Beans, our fine 11c. kind, 2-lb. cans, 8½
Stringless Beans, our 15c. kind, 2-lb. cans, 12
California Asparagus, fancy, 18c., 23c., 26c., & 31
California Prunes, choice and meaty, 5-lb. packages, per lb., 6
California Prunes, large 2-lb. packages, per lb., 8
Sifted Peas, our 15c. kind, per can, 13
Extra fancy **Sifted Peas,** our 18c. kind, per can, 15
Preserved Strawberries, heavy syrup, delicious, 1-lb. can, 8

Wines & Liquors.

Allsopp's Stout or Ale, highest grade in the world, brewed at Burton-on-Trent, England; not more than six dozen to a customer; per dozen, 1.29
Tokay, finest domestic, healthful, nourishing; one half gallon, 49c.; per gallon, 94
Antediluvian Rye Whiskey, only 1 bottle to a customer, for 99
Strathtay Scotch Whiskey, best from Scotland, only 1 bottle of each to a customer,
Rare Old, per bot., 95
Fine Old, per bot., 78
Chanson Pere & Fils Burgundy, Gevrey-Chambertin, quart bottles, 48
Chanson Pere & Fils Chablis, quart bots., 45
Rhine Wine, finest Hochheimer, from A. Wilhelmj, Hattenheim; our former price, $6.74; this sale per doz. qts., 5.74
Merman Champagne Fine Cognac, best from France (rare old brandy), our $1.75 bot. for 1.25
Merman 2-Star Cognac, our $1.25 bottle for 99

Clairvoyant Arrested for Fraud.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Belle Eddy, alias Mrs. R. B. Yates, of Cleveland, a well-known clairvoyant, was arrested today on the charge of using the mails to defraud. Mrs. C. L. Common, a widow, accuses her of wrongfully obtaining from her $10,000 for the purpose of breaking up a conspiracy alleged by the clairvoyant to exist, the object of which was said by Mrs. Eddy to be to deprive her of property which rightfully belonged to her dead husband.

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688 BROADWAY.
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GREAT JANUARY
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AT PRACTICALLY WHOLESALE PRICES STILL CONTINUES
31 Union Square

ALL $1.50 Books, 98c.; Briton and Boer, 85c.; Red Pottage, 98c. MALKAN, 1 William St.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Things of Beauty From the Orient

THOROUGHNESS is a characteristic of this business. We never start the selling of any particular line of goods on the vague chance of making a few dollars. Each store under this roof is complete in itself—is under the immediate charge of a thoroughly competent specialist: a man who could run the best store of its sort on his own account, but who prefers the larger field this consolidation of businesses offers.

Oriental goods are in charge of a man who has spent so many years in the business that he is personally skilled in the commercial usages of the various Eastern countries, a connoisseur of the products of those far-off lands.

What advantage do we offer you? Fair prices. It is amusing to watch the ways of the peregrinating auction-sale man—his great bargains quite apt to be twice as costly as our every-day stocks of equal beauty and artistic value.

But it is wasteful to cast loving glances in a dark room, and to-day we start

A Sale at Prices Lower than Ever

The Oriental Store is in the Basement; the special display and selling occupies aisles on the main floor.

We shall lose profits—no, we shall invest the computed "loss" in this movement to make you quickly and thoroughly know the store.

Quaint hand-carved silver from Madras, in Southern India; Cloisonne, Ivories—the whole line of queer, decorative and useful things from Sunrise Lands.

Regularly our goods are an average third less than usual prices. In this special sale we clip a third or a half off our regular marked prices. Interested—collector, furnisher, beautifier? Read on.

A 3-piece group of Cloisonne Ware, Japanese, at $1,500 instead of $2,500.
A Dragon Piece of Kioto Bronze, about ten feet high, at $1,500 instead of $3,000.
Japanese Carved Ivories, very wonderful things, half price, or at most three-quarters.
Hand-wrought Solid Silver from Madras, India—half price—it was intelligently bought at a fair price per tola—Tea Pot, $50 from $100, and down to the elaborate Pocket Match Box at $5.
Fine Screens—but alas! the finest is a bit marred, hence $150 instead of $500.
Another at $75 from $100. And one at $150 from $200.
Phoenician Glass, from tombs near Tyre and Sidon. Marked as though it were not wonderful.
Teakwood Stools and Stands, $4 from $5.50; $7.50 from $10; $12 from $15, and so on.
Espahan Tiles and Placques from Persia—$7.50 from $20; $4.50 from $9. Some at $2.50.
Imari Porcelain Ware—Bowls, 50c to $2.50, about half prices.
And much Japanese and Chinese Pottery at prices from 25c to $75—yesterday's prices a third or a half more.
Bamboo Furniture—Taborets, Book Shelves, Tables and Music Stands reduced like the rest. For instance, stools at 50c; a $9 cabinet at $6.75.

The most interesting pieces are shown in Tenth-street Aisle, but other aisles hold much that deserves notice—and that will be quickly bought.

Fur Rugs==Animal Skins Mounted

We have a fine Polar bear skin, with mounted head, that we shall sell at $250 instead of $450.

And a mounted rug of grizzly bear skin at $100 instead of $200.

Our animal rug store has proved a very great success—we are entirely satisfied to lose money on the few rugs left. This is a winter-time business, and we must be over with it now. These, as well—

Tiger Skins—$100, $150 and $250—were $150 to $350.
Leopards $30 and $35—about half price.
A jaguar at $45 from $75.
A wolf at $20 from $30.
Some Goatskin Rugs, of course not mounted—white or gray, at $1.75 from $2.25. Black, at $2.50. Some lined rugs, at $4 and $7.50. Third floor.

Women's Jackets, $10

They are $18, $20 and $25 qualities. Kerseys and cheviots, in blacks and all the season's approved colors. And the styles are likewise those that have been best liked. The season's drawing to an end with us—wearing time enough to come, for you. $10 for your selection.

Second floor, Broadway.

Furs===The Annual Loss

Experts count the Wanamaker fur business as a large factor. Certain it is, that doing it thoroughly—furrier fashion, but without furrier extravagance—is bringing us a bigger and bigger business. To the natural and appreciated growth is added Fashion's favor this season—and furs have never been so necessary to the well-dressed woman.

Almost at the close of the usual selling time we purchased two entire stocks from important manufacturers. The garments thus obtained were sold at about **half price**—eighty-seven thousand dollars' worth (at retail valuation) coming to our two stores. The bulk of these lots was sold—but many individual pieces, some quite elegant, remain.

These and every fur garment in our stock shall go on sale this morning at—

One-fourth Off Yesterday's Prices

and this selling will continue to-morrow, and next day, as well, if you do not sooner take all that we have.

This reduction applies to the inexpensive Astrakhan Muff at $2.75, and right through to the finest Russian Sable Set. Second floor, Broadway

Shoe Bargains Do not make the mistake of thinking that the prices in this Fifth-floor Annex Store have any effect in values. These—

Men's Shoes at $1.75 and $2.30 are regular $3 and $4 shoes. Lots come to us for three causes—

odd cases, which large producers count as remnants—and merely in the way;
recalled lots—where shipment is either refused or stopped because the seller has become afraid of the buyer, or,
shoes that for immaterial defects of finish are rejected in our regular shoe store.

We never buy shoes at auction—we do not sell anybody's job lots. These "bargains" are brand new fresh goods from the makers.

Women's Shoes at $1.40 and $2. Same story.

Children's Spring-heel Shoes, $1. Sizes, 8½ to 13. Fifth floor.

Fancy Rockers Reduced It's a great big furniture store, still there comes frequent complaint; "Not room enough." 250 fancy rockers don't require much space, but they've been called upon to vacate. Evicted, yet these reduced prices should assure them of new homes quickly:

$3.50—Golden oak; inlaid lines; wood seats; was $4.50.
$4—Golden oak; embossed leather seats; spindle back; was $5.
$7.50—Imitation mahogany; embossed leather seat and back; was $9.
$9—Flemish oak; tapestry covering; leather trimmings; was $13.
$13—Mahogany; wood seat; fancy inlaid back; was $20.
$16—Mahogany; inlaid; upholstered spring seat; was $24.
$22—Mahogany; tapestry covering; upholstered spring seat; was $33. Fourth floor.

Muslin Underwear Gets Mussed on the Counters and Is Reduced To-day

Measured by the lots we have left this January sale is almost over—for it is a very serious fact that we cannot re-order at the old prices; cannot buy, as a rule, for the prices we charge you to-day.

There has been much looking and measuring and comparing—the average "white sale" has been a delusion and you could not believe the garments here were full size and as good as ever—couldn't believe the papers; could scarcely believe the evidence of your own eyes.

To-day the mussed and tumbled pieces are ready—maybe sizes missing here and there, but quite a lot in all. Reductions are from the very specially low prices of this month—

NIGHT GOWNS—38c from 50c; 65c from $1; 50c from 85c; 75c from $1.25
LONG WHITE PETTICOATS—50c from 85c; $1 from $1.50; $1.25 from $2

There are Drawers at 10c and 15c, and, of course, for more—last of the special lots, and—

Chemises starting in price at 25c.
Flannelette Petticoats at 25c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c and $1.25.
Flannelette Night Gowns at $1.50 to $2.75.
A hundred Petticoats of black sateen, lined with flannelette—the flounce lined with crinoline—**at 75c.** Second floor.

To-day's Bargains on the 5th Floor

Sales of importance are in progress up on the Fifth Floor. They really deserve more prominent mention, but this hint of their attractiveness must suffice.

There's a closing of floor and stair linens at half prices. The floor linens are 52 to 180 in. wide—45c to $1.95 qualities. The stair linens, 14 to 36 in. wide, 12c to 35c kinds. Now half those prices.
The seersucker petticoats at 50c are considered excellent value at a half more.
Mercerized cotton waists, black, blue, violet, cerise, at $1. The price is an agreeable surprise when you see the waists. Some cashmere and sateen waists, warm and pretty, are also $1.
Flannelette dressing sacques, blue, pink and red, 50c.
The Muslin Underwear—Gowns at 50c to $1.75, Petticoats at 35c to $1.75, drawers at 15c, are all exceptionally good values.
Dress Goods Remnants—a collection of serges, cheviots, homespuns, henriettas, and some of the season's best wool novelties. Prices are reduced a third to a half.
Gloves—Some little lots still remain. Excellent bargains for men, women and children. Kidskin and other sorts.
Club Vellum Writing Paper and Envelopes—10c a pound, 15c a hundred. A superior grade at a little price. Fifth Floor.

Pens, Pencils, and Penholders Fancy pieces—gold, silver and plated ware—for desk and pocket. It's a dealer's entire stock—ours at a price, yours for a song. Half prices, mostly, though many are even less than half.

Gold Pens—No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 50c; No. 4, 60c; No. 5, 65c; No. 6, 75c; No. 7, $1; No. 8, $1.25.
Desk Pen Holders, ebony, rolled plate mountings, 15c to 35c.
Slide Pen Holders, ebony, rolled plate mountings, 25c to 75c.
Desk Pen Holders, pearl, rolled plate mountings, 35c to 50c.
Slide Pen Holders, pearl, rolled plate mountings, 35c to 50c.
Combination Pen Holder and Pencil, rolled plate, 85c to $1.10.
Rolled Plate Pencils, 45c to 60c.
Silver Whistles, 60c. Plated Toothpicks, 50c.
Silver Screw Pencils, 40c.
Silver Toothpick Holders, 25c.
Silver Tablet Pencils, 25c to 50c.
Silver Magic Pencils, plain, 50c; chased, 85c.
Large Silver Pencils, heavily chased, $1.25 to $1.65.
14-k. Gold Pencils, $6.25 to $17. Broadway.

Infants' Long Dresses It saves mother strength, certainly, to be able to buy neat little dresses for 50c and thereabouts. This word of some of the newer lots—remembering that we have very elaborate baby-wear as well—

50c—Nainsook; 3 styles; all neatly trimmed with embroidery; some with hemstitched yoke; others have yokes of all-over embroidery.
60c—Nainsook; 3 styles; round yoke of insertion and plaits; some lace trimmed.
95c—Nainsook dresses; 2 styles; one with round yoke of plaits and valenciennes insertion; ruffle round yoke, edged with lace; deep hem and cluster of plaits on skirt. Another with square yoke of plaits and embroidery insertion; embroidery ruffle over shoulder; hem and cluster of plaits on skirt.
$1.45—Nainsook dresses; 2 styles; one with yoke of plaits and 5 rows of embroidery insertion; 2 embroidery ruffles over shoulder; skirt with deep hem and plaits. Another with round yoke of plaits and embroidery insertion; lawn ruffle with 5 fine plaits around yoke; skirt trimmed with ruffles and plaits. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More Linen News We were first to give America linens made from the soft, satiny flax of Courtrai—at least first to introduce it in a large commercial way—and how it is appreciated!

Yet even the linen weavers of Flanders are not exempt from trade laws, and we bought these special "bargains"—

Table Cloths—
2x2 yards, $2.75 instead of $3.75.
2x2½ yards, $3.25 instead of $4.50.
2x3 yards, $4 instead of $5.50.
2½ by 2½ yards, $4.75 instead of $6.
2½x3 yards, $5.75 instead of $7.

Napkins—
26x26 in., $4.25 doz. instead of $5.50.
22x22 in., $3 doz. instead of $3.75.

Table Linen by the Yard—
72 in. wide, $1.25 instead of $1.75. Fourth avenue side.

The New Spring Neckwear for Women It may be a trifle early—this showing—but better that than late. The search for best styles has been going on diligently for a month or more—the result awaits your viewing to-day. All of it is American, though much is in imitation of Paris products. New ideas in stock collars with bows, new styles of jabots, most attractively trimmed; revers of lace and silk in latest shapes; various fine fronts of elegant taffeta silks, and so on. All ready to-day. Broadway and Tenth street.

Men's Shirtings from Paris—such a collection of them as we never saw in any other American store.

Do you know our shirt maker? This is our word for his work: Shirts that fit; fit before and after washing. You take no risk—we take it all, and it's small.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BOARD FLOUTS MAXWELL

Request for Apportionment of the School Fund Tabled.

PRES. ROBERTSON'S ATTACK

City Superintendent Accused of Forcing His Ideas—His Reply—Committee to Watch Legislation.

The reading of a communication from City Superintendent Maxwell and Auditor Cook in regard to teachers' salaries led to a heated discussion at the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon. The document was dated yesterday, and was as follows:

"At the last session of the Board of Education, the Committee on Finance, in accordance with by-laws and Statute, presented the resolution to apportion the General School Fund for the current year.

"Your attention is called to certain facts at this time, with the suggestion that action be taken at the session of the board to be held to-day, of such a nature as will preclude any confusion or delay in making payments from the General School Fund for the year 1900.

"First—Section 1,065 of the Charter is operative at this time, no legislative action having occurred repealing it.

"Second—Failure to apportion the fund to the several boroughs may prevent payment being made from a fund not constituted and apportioned according to law.

"Third—Failure to apportion the General School Fund for the current year would probably result in falling back upon the separate items of appropriation as set up by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the budget; for instance:

MANHATTAN AND BRONX BOROUGHS.

Salaries of teachers in public schools and of supervisors of special branches	$4,802,708.90
Salaries of additional teachers	180,000.00
Salaries of training school teachers	50,000.00
Playgrounds and vacation schools	15,000.00
For the amount necessary to raise salaries to the minimum amounts specifically fixed by the provisions of Chapter 417 of the Laws of 1899, (the so-called Ahearn act)	795,532.00
For additions to and equalization of salaries of teachers other than supervisors of special branches and High School teachers	250,000.00
Total	$6,093,300.90

"From the next preceding paragraphs you will perceive that, so far as the preparation of teachers' pay-rolls is concerned, a failure to make the statutory apportionment would result in the segregation of such pay-rolls under six different heads. Furthermore, the School Boards would be hampered in their administration by the technical financial limitations established by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"All things considered, we believe the situation sufficiently important to warrant immediate consideration by the Board of Education."

President Robertson of the Brooklyn School Board asked what was the date last year when the Central Board acted on the pay rolls. He was told it was Feb. 20.

"Then," said he, "I do not see why we should do as Supt. Maxwell suggests. Remedial legislation is now under consideration at Albany. It may be passed in good season. I do not think it right that the City Superintendent at this time should try to force his ideas on this board. We shall know in ten days just what ought to be done. I, therefore move that the communication be laid on the table."

"I'm glad," said President Burke of the Richmond School Board, "that the City Superintendent has brought this matter before us. I want the question determined once and for all as to who is the proper representative of this board, its President or the City Superintendent, and as to what are the respective duties of each. The City Superintendent appeared at Albany yesterday as the representative of the Board of Education. I think that if there is any legislation at Albany affecting the schools the proper representative of this board is a committee duly appointed for that purpose, or the President of the board. I think the City Superintendent is trying to force through a bill in which he and Senator Ford are interested. That bill retains the same vicious form which is responsible for the school trouble. I do not care what the scale of salaries may be, the viciousness is there. I don't think the City Superintendent represented this board when he said it favored that bill.

"Any such action as this that we may take to-day will isimply tend to demoralize us and to force us again to be lawbreakers. It is true, as the President of the Brooklyn board says, that there is remedial legislation under consideration at Albany. The fact is that there is too much remedial legislation. I hope we shall appoint a special committee to look over these bills and pick out the best. I second Mr. Robertson's motion."

On motion of Commissioner O'Brien unanimous consent was given to City Superintendent Maxwell to reply.

DR. MAXWELL'S REPLY.

"I rise," said Dr. Maxwell, "not to debate this matter but to explain it. Mr. Burke has spoken somewhat hastily. It is quite true that I appeared yesterday before the Senate Cities Committee, but it is not true that I did so as the representative of the Board of Education, or that I said I represented it. It's not true that I thought even that the board held any views. I appeared there on the summons of the Chairman of the committee. I expressed only my own views, and I so stated. Permit me to add that the only motive which actuated the auditor and myself to present this communication was to prevent any complications arising in regard to the teachers' salaries in this or any other borough from the action of the Controller, who may again take it into his head to have the salaries charged to half a dozen accounts."

President Robertson's motion was then carried.

A bill introduced by Assemblyman Minton was then read to the board. It amends the present law in regard to School Inspectors so as to allow each of them whenever, in his opinion, a school in his district has too many pupils to cause a certain number to be transferred. A resolution was adopted declaring that such a law would result in serious disorganization of the school system. A copy of the resolution will be sent to Assemblyman Minton.

On motion of Commissioner O'Brien a special committee, consisting of the Presidents of the Central and School Boards and the Chairman of the Central Board's Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, was appointed to watch school legislation at Albany. Also, on motion of Commissioner O'Brien, the board decided to spend a sum not exceeding $200 to have a copy of each bill presented at Albany affecting the schools sent to each member of all the School Boards.

F. De Hass Simonson, President of the Queens School Board, was present at yesterday's meeting for the first time in five months. The meeting is the last to be held in the old Board of Education building, at Grand and Elm Streets.

The State Prison authorities have presented a bill for $120,000 for furniture delivered to the schools. The Examiners had decided that considerable of it was defective and had not paid the bill. It was decided yesterday by the board that one-half of the amount would be paid immediately as soon as 75 per cent. of the furniture was delivered, and that the other half would be paid as soon as all defects were remedied.

SETH LOW ON SCHOOL BILLS.

Writes Senate Committee that He Is Opposed to the Coler-Grady Measure and Favors Senator Ford's.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Senate Committee on Cities has received the following communication from President Low of Columbia University:

"A number of bills relating to the educational situation in the City of New York have been sent to me by Senator Ford with the request that I should examine them and acquaint the Committee on Cities with my views on the general subject. As I understand the matter, there are now pending in the Senate five bills purporting to deal with the temporary emergency and three bills aiming to reconstruct the provisions of the charter with reference to the administration of the school system of the city.

"The emergency to be dealt with, as I am informed, is to provide money enough to pay to the school teachers of Queens County and Richmond County the money that is due to them and which has not been provided, as it should have been, by the Board of Apportionment. It is evident that such an emergency should be dealt with by itself, and that no legislation should be had in dealing with this question which will complicate the more fundamental questions of school administration that are to be considered later. The bills relating to the emergency which are now in my hands are:

"Senate bills No. 12, introduced by Mr. Havens; No. 25, introduced by Mr. McCarren; No. 35, introduced by Mr. Ford, and No. 105, introduced by Mr. Norton.

"I am informed that there is also a bill, introduced or to be introduced by Senator Grady, but of this I have not the text. I am told that it proposes to increase the power of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and to interfere with the administration of the school funds of the city by giving it authority to make transfers from fund to fund, and that it further proposes to repeal Section 1,065 of the charter, which provides for the establishment of the general school fund and the special school fund. If I am correctly informed as to the nature of this bill, I think it ought by no means to be permitted to become a law. I think it is better as a matter of general policy to decrease rather than to increase the power of the Board of Estimate over the school funds of the city, and I am very sure that no feature of the charter should be changed in the attempt to deal with an emergency.

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, I am told, declined last year to appropriate enough to support the school system of Queens County and of Richmond County. This deficiency certainly should be made good with as little delay as possible, but it ought to be made good in such a manner as to make it perfectly clear to the people of New York where the blame lies. It ought not to be possible to cover the matter up by a transfer of unexpended balances, which will make it difficult for any one to understand exactly what has taken place.

"Of the remaining bills it seems to me that Senator Ford's bill, No. 35, is in altogether the best form. It provides a direct and straightforward remedy. In form it is permissive rather than mandatory, and action under it will enable the people of the City of New York to understand perfectly who is responsible for the dilemma which calls for legislative remedy.

"I understand that the hearing upon the bills of permanent significance is to be held on the 30th of January. I hope to be able to look into the matter with some care during the interval, and by that time I shall hope to acquaint you in some way with my views upon the permanent aspects of the question. I understand these bills to be three in number—the Ford bill, the Elsberg bill, and the Marshall bill. If there are others, I shall be glad to receive copies.

"P. S.—Since writing the foregoing I have received a copy of Mr. Grady's bill. Upon examining it I see no occasion to modify what I have written."

CITY COLLEGE FUNDS.

Appropriation of $200,000 Divided—Pupils' Terms Shortened.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City College yesterday afternoon the appropriation for 1900 of $200,000 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was divided so that $174,000 goes to pay the salaries of officers, teachers, &c., the remaining $26,000 for all other expenses.

On motion of Trustee Davis it was decided that all pupils of the high schools who have finished a three years' course should be admitted to the sophomore class of the college on probation of eight weeks without examination. This means that these pupils may graduate after a three years' term instead of four.

Asks Aid for School Children.

The aid of the school children of this city is sought to prevent the extermination of the buffalo. A letter has been received by the Board of Education from George R. Collins, Secretary of the Buffalo Preservation Society of the United States, dated Kansas City, Jan. 20, requesting that teachers and pupils do all in their power to influence the adoption of the resolution offered by United States Senator Baker for the setting aside of unsurveyed wild land in Southeastern New Mexico to perpetuate the buffalo, which, as a species is now nearly extinct.

Agree Upon a Salary Schedule.

Eighteen teachers, representing all of the teachers' organizations in the five boroughs, met yesterday afternoon at the City College and agreed upon a full uniform salary schedule which, after adoption by the different associations, will be embodied in a bill to be presented at Albany as soon as possible. At a meeting of the Male Teachers' Association in the City College yesterday the Fallows bill was indorsed.

THE W. T. EVANS PICTURES.

The collection of American paintings owned by Mr. William T. Evans, the well-known collector, and which numbers 270 examples, representing 102 native painters, is now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street. The collection will remain on view until Wednesday afternoon next, and will be sold at auction on the evenings of Jan. 31 and Feb. 1 and 2, at Chickering Hall.

Mr. Evans was formerly a collector of foreign paintings, but some years ago and probably influenced by Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, whose famous collection of American pictures was sold last Winter, and who over twenty years ago began to collect native paintings, he sold every foreign picture he possessed, and devoted himself also exclusively to the collection of American pictures. We are told in the especially prepared introduction to the catalogue of the collection that Mr. Evans, who found, when he first began to collect American pictures, that native artists of the first rank were mostly landscape and marine painters, has become interested in the evolution of American figure works. This comparatively recent phenomenon in American painting has so fascinated him that he has resolved to devote himself more completely to figures than to landscapes, and hence the present sale. With all due respect to Mr. Evans's interest in the evolution of American art, and allowing him full credit for any eleemosynary purpose that he may have had in mind, it would hardly seem to be necessary for any excuses to be made for the sale of his collection at the present time. We are told in this same introduction that "he is a good man of business." He was, therefore, probably sufficiently impressed with the success last Winter of the Clarke sale to realize that the present is perhaps a good time for him to dispose of his collection of American works, and thus to secure perhaps a reflected golden as well as artistic glory. Mr. Evans's picture sale, like Mr. Clarke's, is more than anything else a legitimate commercial venture.

It is only natural that the collection should be compared with the Clarke collection, sold last Winter, and which, it will be remembered, realized a total, with four nights' sale, of $234,486 for 372 examples. The Clarke collection was especially rich in the works of Winslow Homer, and George Inness, and contained 31 examples of the former and 39 of the latter artist. Mr. Clarke also owned 12 examples of the noted figure painter, Louis Moeller, and 10 examples of the landscapist Tryon, whom some art lovers consider the successor of Inness. There are 17 examples of Inness in the Evans collection, 2 only of Homer, 3 of Moeller, and 4 of Tryon, but, on the other hand, Mr. Evans owns 13 Wyants, as against 7 in the Clarke collection, and has nearly as many examples of Homer Martin. After diligent study it would appear that Mr. Evans's collection, while perhaps more representative of American landscape art than the Clarke, from its lesser number of figure works, is not so thoroughly a representative one. Like Mr. Clarke, Mr. Evans has had his favorites, and while he probably secured all he could of the works of the great trio—Inness, Wyant, and Martin—he has devoted himself too strongly to several less notable painters. There are certainly too many examples of F. S. Church, attractive as they may be, and to be thoroughly comprehensive, some of the Bogerts, Currans, Newmans, A. P. Ryders, Shirlaws, and even Rangers might have been dispensed with in favor of other painters, whose names will easily suggest themselves.

This may be hypercritical, for the collection, as a whole, is so thoroughly good that it may be commended to the study and attention, not only of believers in American art, but of art lovers in general. Many of the works shown are not only thoroughly representative, but are in themselves delightful, and were there nothing else displayed save the groups of Wyants, Innesses and Martins, to say nothing of the Deweys, the three Wyatt Eatons, the seven superior Minors, the seven Murphys, the four Tryons, the six Walkers, and examples here and there of such painters as W. M. Chase, Kenyon Cox, Frank De Haven, T. W. Dening, C. Harry Eaton, George Fuller, R. Swain Gifford, William H. Howe, William Morris Hunt, David, and Eastman Johnson, F. D. Millet, three of the colorist Mowbrays, an Ochtman, a Quartley, two of Theodore Robinson, two of A. H. Thayer, two of H. O. Walker, and one each of C. Y. Turner, J. Alden Weir, and Irving R. Wiles, it would form a notable display.

It is impossible to describe at all in detail the collection. The majority of its examples have been shown at club exhibitions, have won prizes at annual Academy and society displays, and are known to New York art lovers. The collection must have been largely added to during the last few months, probably in anticipation of this sale, for there are familiar canvases, from the dealers' galleries and the studios, which were not a short time ago known as belonging to Mr. Evans. These have doubtless been added to the collection with the purpose of making it more complete and harmonious, and are therefore welcome additions. Perhaps the best canvas, or what may be called the star picture of the collection, although even as to this the opinions of individual critics may differ, is Wyant's noble landscape "In the Adirondacks," with its suggestion in subject of Diaz, an open glade, a stream in the foreground, rocks and woods in the middle distance, a sky of white and blue, tender and fresh in color, and all permeated with that outdoor sense and feeling which marks Wyant at his best. George Inness's "Winter Morning at Montclair" is stronger and more thoroughly characteristic than his larger canvas. "A Summer Morning," which was exhibited in 1885 at Munich. "The Winter Morning" is familiar to all students of Inness, with its crystal clear atmosphere, rich color, magnificent sky, and truthfulness of rendering. The larger Inness, "A Summer Morning," is broadly and strongly painted, with perhaps the best cattle that the artist ever portrayed, but while it is very true and has fine style, the greens are somewhat spotty and the sky does not recede. Among the other notable Innesses are the splendid "Sunset on the Passaic," with its glorious glow of color, and "The Georgia Pines," by some critics considered the artist's masterpiece, and which he himself, when he presented it to his wife, called his "best picture," and the poetic and tender tonal canvas "Nine O'Clock," the best rendering of a moonlight evening in America ever painted.

Of the Homer Martins, in which the collection is especially rich, unquestionably the strongest is the "Westchester Hills," which shows his poetic mind and strength of conception at their best. The landscape is elemental, and shows only a winding road in the foreground, lined with stone fences, leading to the hills, which rise in the middle distance, but it is very beautiful in color and attractive in every way. There is also splendid painting in the four Normandy landscapes, and especially in the "Old Church in Normandy," which is extremely fine in tone and rich in color.

Other notable canvases which must be mentioned in this first brief review are the exceptionally fine "Valley of the Seine," by Theodore Robinson; Abbott Thayer's strong single figure, "The Young Woman," with its powerful drawing, fine color, pose, and expression; George H. Bogert's dramatic and stirring marine, "Sea and Rain," far better than his other examples; F. S. Church's graceful little "Pandora," the best of his twenty-one delicately colored, decorative, and characteristic works; Dewey's lovely and poetic tonal works, "Return of the Hay Boats" and "Shadows of the Evening Hour"; Wyatt Eaton's famous "Reverie," and George Fuller's equally famous "Lorette"; Gilbert Gaul's stirring and dramatic battle piece, "Charging the Battery"; Winslow Homer's representative Maine coast scene, "Weather Beaten," one of his characteristic studies of breaking surf, and his early example, interesting as showing his change of method, "Sunday Morning in Virginia"; William M. Hunt's "Spouting Whale," a simple and powerful marine; Bolton Jones's "Autumn Afternoon"; W. L. Lathrop's two prize-winning water colors, "November Evening" and "Twilight in Connecticut"; the seven superior examples of Minor; the five of R. L. Newman; the Murphys, seven in number, one a large landscape with almost the strength of Inness; Ranger's "Morning at High Bridge," and an "An East River Idyl," which, of his nine examples, are the most original and less like the Barbizon painters; A. P. Ryder's poetic "Moonlight"; Walter Shirlaw's strongly drawn "Autumn"; the four lovely canvases of Tryon; H. O. Walker's "Morning Vision," a group of five figures, full of thought and refined and spiritual in color; Horatio Walker's six low-keyed, soft-toned Dutch-American landscapes; J. Alden Weir's best landscape, "Lengthening Shadows," rich in meaning and color, and Charleton Wiggins's "Evening After Rain," a broad, fine conception, with a sky that Michel might have laid in.

These impressions may serve to indicate to the prospective visitor and buyer something of the general character of this superior collection. It is full of lessons from the past of American art, and full of promise for the future of that art. It shows not only the ability, but the versatility of American landscape painters, and is in itself an education.

ART DISPLAYS AND SALES.

There will be sold to-night at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, at 238 Fifth Avenue, some 167 canvases, both oils and water colors, owned by Mr. Henry Riemann. The collection is made up, with a few exceptions, including one or two landscapes by W. L. Metcalf and two very fair examples of Theodore Robinson, "In Virginia" and "A Bit of Giverny," from the sale of the artist's works in 1898, of pictures by B. W. Priestman, a landscape artist of more than average ability, and who has a good color sense and much feeling for nature, and by Emil Carlsen, the young Danish still-life painter. Several of the Priestman examples are water colors, and are good in tonal quality and atmosphere. The examples of Carlsen are in some instances large ones, and well show that artist's breadth of handling and dexterity. To the seekers for thoroughly good pictures which do not rely on names only for value this collection may be commended. The sale will be continued to-morrow evening.

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Mr. Isaac Walker has become quite well known as a picture collector in the past twenty years, and delights to clothe the walls of his establishment with well-selected examples of American and foreign brushes. Every few years, as is the custom of other collectors, he sells the paintings which have delighted himself and his friends, and starts in again to form a new aggregation. One of these Walker sales will take place at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries this and to-morrow evening. There are 153 numbers in the collection. Of these 63 are by foreign brushes, and include a fair Corot, a good Schreyer, a soft colored and pleasing little Trouillebert, a well-drawn nude by Canot, a characteristic Hagborg, a nice little Mesgrigny, an excellent figure piece by Hermann, "The Cynic"; a thoroughly good genre by Spring of Munich, a charming cattle piece by Voltz, formerly owned by Major T. K. Gibbs; a queer looking Rousseau, and excellent examples of François Bonhuer and Delort. The American pictures have a higher average than the foreign ones. There is an Inness, a landscape, very delicate and soft in color; a good little Boughton, a charming Wyant, an excellent David Johnson, rich in color quality and softer than usual; a Whittredge, "Noonday," with nice light; an attractive Bermuda landscape by W. S. Macy, and a little Bristol—"Lumber Yard, Me."—an unusual motive, and fair to good examples of Van Boskerck, Harry Eaton, Dolph, Bolmer, Rehn, E. L. Henry, H. P. Smith, W. L. Sontag, B. R. Fitz, and R. A. Blakelock. In the collection is E. R. Simmons's large figure canvas, "Low Tide," a realistic bit of painting, strongly drawn and well composed, but not particularly convincing. The collection, while not a particularly notable one, ranks much above the average of those usually found in New York picture auction rooms, and the sale should be well attended.

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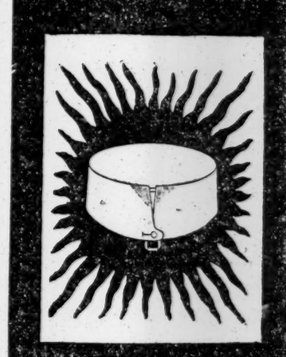

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MORMONS ARE EXCORIATED

Congressman Landis of Indiana Flays Them in the House.

ELDERS ACCUSED OF PERFIDY

Most Scathing Arraignment of Polygamy Ever Heard on the Floors of Congress—Roberts Not Present.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The second day's debate in the House in the Roberts case was less dramatic than that of yesterday. The galleries were almost as crowded, but the women were less demonstrative. Mr. Roberts was not present during the day. Had he been he would have heard the most scathing excoriation of the Mormons ever delivered upon the floor of the House. Mr. Landis, (Rep., Ind.,) the young Representative who distinguished himself during the last Congress in an oratorical duel with Mr. Johnson of his State, won new laurels to-day. He charged that Utah had been admitted to the Union as a result of a Mormon conspiracy, and reviewed the history of the apostles of the Church, whom he charged with living in open and flagrant violation of the statute against polygamy to show that they had basely broken their solemn pledge to the Government.

The people of the United States, he said, thought that the birth of the State worked the death of the system of polygamy. Yet they were startled to learn in 1898 that Utah had elected as her sole Representative in the House a polygamist, and that he was moving upon Washington with a plurality of wives and a multiplicity of children. [Laughter.]

Mr. Landis resented as unworthy of belief the charge made, he said, by Senator Rawlins that the President had appointed notorious polygamists to office. The Senator might as well accuse the House of indorsing polygamy since it passed a bill appropriating $40,000 for the agricultural college at Logan, Utah.

LAUGHTER PROVOKING FIGURES.

"The President of that college," said he, "is a polygamist, living in open and notorious polygamy with three wives. One of his leading professors is a polygamist, living with two wives. The Trustee is a polygamist, living in open and notorious polygamy with seven wives, [laughter,] and they have blessed him with thirty-nine children. [Laughter.] The President is innocent and we are innocent, because we put faith in the pledge and promise of the pious covenant breakers." [Applause and laughter.]

He further asserted that three of the members of the first Presidency and ten of the twelve apostles who signed the petition for amnesty were polygamists.

"Of these fifteen leaders who solemnly pledged their honor and faith for the future obedience to the law by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," he went on, "three have probably kept their pledges—namely, Wilfred Woodruff, Franklin D. Rogers, and Anthony H. Lunn. The two first-named at the time of the signing of the petition for amnesty were over eighty years of age, and that for all practical purposes barred them by the statute of limitation. [Laughter.] George Cannon, First Chancelor to the President of the Church, is also morally guilty. On the death of Elizabeth Hoaglin Cannon, his lawful wife, and after taking unto himself three additional wives, Mr. Cannon now claims to be legally married to one Caroline Croxall, a fifth wife, by whom he has had two children, and he and all his wives live in a suburb near Salt Lake City, having no neighbors, and it is known as Cannonville. [Laughter.]

"Mr. Rawlins might have said that Joseph F. Smith, Second Councilor to the Presidency, has three women among whom he distributes the title of wife. Mr. Rawlins might have stated that Lorenzo Snow, now Prophet, President, seer, and revelator, and at the time of the signing of the petition for amnesty President of the Forum of Apostles, is also trampling under foot the solemn compact made by the Government.

"He took his first two wives in Nauvoo, Ill., over forty years ago, by one and the same ceremony, in a block of two, as it were. [Laughter.] The elder of the two women has since died and he has since married, in the order named, Sarah, Harriet, Elinor, Mary, Phoebe, Minnie, and Caroline. [Laughter.] Would not you like to sit down to breakfast in that family? [Laughter.] Snow is now living with the youngest and last wife, by whom he had his youngest child during the Winter of 1896-7, six years after the manifesto pledging the faith and honor of the Church had been issued.

MORE TROUBLE AVERTED.

"Moses Thatcher, one of the apostles who signed the petition of amnesty, has three plural wives, two of whom bore him children, one on Jan. 8, 1899, and the other on Jan. 11, 1899. They just lacked three days of being twins. [Great laughter.] Mr. Roberts truly said yesterday that Moses Thatcher was by a majority of the members of the Utah Legislature tendered a seat in the United States Senate, and that Moses Thatcher, having more discretion than Mr. Roberts or the people of Utah, declined the honor, stating that he would add fuel to the flames already kindled by Mr. Roberts. So you see we had a narrow escape from having trouble in both ends of this Capitol. [Laughter and applause.]

"Pages might be written," continued Mr. Landis, "of the violation of the compact by which Utah was given a star. Ah, Mr. Speaker, that star is a fallen star; it does not shine with the brilliancy and lustre of its sister stars. It shines by cunning and by deceit, by treachery, by fraud. It speaks of crime and of violation of the most solemn covenant ever made between a Territory and the Union. [Applause.]

"We have as a Representative from Utah a man with three wives, the last one taken, the report says, as nearly as we can ascertain, before 1890. It is in evidence that he did not hold her out as his wife, nor she him as her husband until 1897. Up to 1895 she lived under the name of Shipp and under the roof of Shipp. I do not believe, if any marriage ceremony was ever solemnized, that it was solemnized prior to 1896. I believe, and he did not deny, that that woman became his plural wife after Utah was taken into the American Union. And I charge here that Utah came in as the result of a deliberate conspiracy to free that people from the heavy hand of the Federal authority and then enable them to live their religion unhindered. In 1896 Mr. Roberts was a candidate for Congress and the Church disciplined and defeated him because the time was not then ripe for a polygamist to come to the American Congress. He became a candidate in 1898, and the man who placed him before the convention stated that he ran by permission of the Church.

WOULD EXPEL ALL POLYGAMISTS.

"In 1898 we were engaged in a war with a foreign foe. American manhood was away from home or all absorbed in country. Valor was at war and virtue was at prayer. The North and the South were under one flag. They hoped in this general condition of magnanimity to come back, and it was then this perjured cheat attempted to crawl in. Sir, it came by itself, but it will be hurled back boldly and in the open day by the outraged indignation of the American people. [Applause.] And across yon threshold will be written in letters large enough to be read from the National Capitol to the Mormon temple, 'No polygamist shall ever sit as a member of the American Congress.'" [Applause.]

"The gentleman from Utah [Mr. Roberts] has been particularly severe on the missionaries. I do not wonder at it. The missionary has given attention to the polygamist, has stood in his path, has scattered thorns along his way, and for this he is branded as a spotter, an informer, and a spy. History will bear out this statement, that although these fanatical priests and their deluded followers put a thousand miles of trackless wilderness, a thousand miles of desert waste infested with savages, between civilization and their camp of bigotry and crime, yet the distance was not too great nor were the hardships too severe to daunt the spirit of the missionary of the Christian Church. He tracked polygamy and faced it in its lair. The Danites, as cruel and as pitiless a band of cut-throats as ever handled the glittering steel, carried on the murderous work of the Church. Still the missionary toiled on. The Blood Atoners silenced forever in death the voice of apostasy, but that hindered not the missionary. The Government practically abandoned the field, considering that it was powerless to hinder that monster, fortified in those mountain fastnesses; but the American Christian missionary, with a courage that now seems sublime, with a fidelity to purpose that is now an inspiration, battled on in the fear of God and for the love of humanity. [Applause.]

"'But,' the gentleman says, 'we took these women in good faith and we should not abandon them.' There are two thousand polygamous families in Utah. Provide for your plural wives. Take care of your plural children, but refrain, for God's sake refrain, from multiplying the illegitimates in the State of Utah." [Applause.]

MISS GOULD DEFENDED.

Continuing, Mr. Landis said:

"Mr. Roberts has sneered at a good and noble woman [Miss Helen Gould] who helped to organize this movement against him. When our boys fell from disease or in battle her millions wept. And who knows but to-day the same name that was spoken so reverently at Santiago and Montauk Point by American soldiery is lisped in reverence out there in Utah by those women doomed by brutal bigots to the belief that their celestial exaltation will be in proportion as they minister to the rotten and lustful notions of a corrupt priesthood? [Applause.]

"I say that the people of this country expect us to turn him back," said Mr. Landis in conclusion. "I protest against his coming in. I protest on behalf of the constituency that has read the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. I protest on behalf of the American homes made beautiful by love and devotion and holy by the virtue of our womanhood. I protest on behalf of the American mother and her child and the American father, who will never consent to the enthronement and deification of human passion. I protest on behalf of those doomed to illegitimacy. I protest on behalf of the honest Mormons, those who believe in keeping inviolate the condition upon which Utah was admitted to the American Union. The country is waiting for us to act. The people are waiting off in New England, whose homes have been made a pattern for this continent. They are waiting in the broad sweep of the Mississippi Valley, a section of this country purged of this very infamy a half century ago. They are waiting in the new States of the West, States whose territory has been invaded and whose atmosphere has been poisoned by this very plague. And 'way down South in Dixie, where honor is religion, where gallantry is law, and virtue is the high ideal of beautiful womanhood, States are waiting to-day, waiting for the American chivalry to speak." [Loud applause.]

OTHER SPEAKERS HEARD.

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.,) argued in behalf of exclusion of Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Snodgrass (Dem., Tenn.,) followed Mr. Powers in behalf of the minority report.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) argued in behalf of his proposition for the expulsion of Mr. Roberts without swearing him in.

Mr. Miers, (Dem., Ind.,) a member of the special committee, supported the majority resolutions. He denied vigorously that the people of Utah were to be charged with disloyalty to their compact with the Union.

Mr. McPherson, (Rep., Iowa,) another member of the committee, also advocated the adoption of the majority resolution.

Mr. Crumpacker (Rep., Ind.,) was unable to agree with the resolutions of either branch of the committee. He wanted the majority resolutions amended so as to require a two-thirds vote to adopt them.

Mr. Wilson, (Silver Rep., Idaho,) challenged some of the statements made against the Mormon people. He said he represented 30,000 Mormons, and in all that made good citizenship they were the equal of any constituency in the country. He affirmed that the Mormon Church abandoned polygamy as a doctrine in 1890 in good faith, and he believed they had lived up to their promise.

Mr. Wilson was the last speaker to-day.

At the conclusion of the day's debate Chairman Tayler of the special committee expressed the belief that the majority report would be adopted when the vote is taken to-morrow.

TO FIX PUERTO RICO TARIFF.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut Proposes Imports from the Island Pay 80 Per Cent. of Present Rate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Platt (Rep., Conn.,) to-day gave notice of important amendments he will offer to the bill providing for a form of government for Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

One of Senator Platt's proposed amendments to each of the bills strikes out the provision for the election of a delegate to Congress. If adopted, neither Puerto Rico nor Hawaii would be represented in Congress. The other amendments relate to the customs regulations. In the case of Hawaii, he proposes to eliminate the provision of the Hawaiian commission and insert a clause for the continuance of the existing customs relations between the United States and Hawaii until further legislation by Congress.

The customs provision suggested by Mr. Platt in the case of Puerto Rico requires the collection on Puerto Rican articles imported into the United States of "a sum equivalent to 80 per cent. of the customs duties levied upon like articles imported into the United States from foreign countries." All articles originating in the United States and shipped to Puerto Rico are to pay there 80 per cent. of the duty imposed upon importations from other countries.

CENSUS BILL IN THE SENATE.

After Sharp Debate Disagreement with House Is Insisted Upon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Chairman of the Census Committee, made a partial report of the conferees on the bill conferring additional authority upon the Director of the Census. The partial report was agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.), moved that the Senate recede from its disagreement as to the collection of statistics of the deaf, dumb, and blind.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) spoke strongly against the letting down of the bars of the census, as the passage of the motion would do. If a special inquiry regarding the deaf, dumb, and blind were made, special inquiries would be asked for all sorts of class information. He insisted that the Senate should adhere to its original purpose of restricting the limits of the census proper.

Mr. Cockrell spoke in favor of his motion.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.), warned the Senate that any extension of the work of the census would result in so clogging it that it would be years before any tangible results would be obtained.

During the debate which followed the motion, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.), were pitted against each other. Mr. Chandler declared that it would be impossible for even the South Carolinian to get the necessary information within the period of thirty days.

"Possibly," responded Mr. Tillman. "I am not so nervous or so much like a grasshopper as the Senator from New Hampshire."

"A pitchfork never touches a grasshopper," said Mr. Chandler in reply to this sally and Mr. Tillman's reply was drowned in the burst of laughter which followed.

Mr. Cockrell's motion to recede was lost—yeas, 30; nays, 32.

Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.), moved that the House amendment relating to the collection of statistics of mines and mining be agreed to by the Senate. The motion was defeated—25 to 16.

The Senate further insisted upon its disagreement, and Senators Carter (Rep., Mont.), Hale (Rep., Me.), and McEnery (Dem., La.) were named as conferrees.

DEFICIENCY BILL IS INCREASED.

As Amended, It Is Reported Favorably to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day reported favorably the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill with amendments increasing the total amount of the appropriation to the extent of $485,439. The principal items of increase are $154,855 to pay judgments in Indian depredations cases, $122,832 on account of National and State soldiers' homes, $18,000 for six additional Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. The committee also inserted a provision directing the use of $130,000 of the sum appropriated for the construction of soldiers' barracks at Galveston, Texas. This latter action was taken upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War.

Another amendment extends to the heirs of men and officers engaged in the Spanish war the provision of a former appropriation bill giving them two months' extra pay.

PENSIONERS NOW ON THE ROLLS.

Commissioner Evans's Statement Shows a Total of 990,528.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Responding to an inquiry from Senator Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Commissioner of Pensions Evans sent to him a statement giving the number of pensioners borne on the rolls of the office on account of each of the wars of the United States and giving a brief review of the laws under which they were granted. The statement as to the number of pensioners is as follows:

On account of the Revolutionary War, 4 widows and 7 daughters; war of 1812, 1 survivor and 1,998 widows; Indian wars, 1832 to 1842, 1,656 survivors and 3,889 widows; Mexican war, 9,204 survivors and 8,175 widows.

Granted since 1861 under general law, 321,555 invalids and 92,901 widows and other dependents; under law of 1890, invalids, 420,912; widows and dependents, 130,226.

SULU TREATY IS DISCUSSED.

Senator Pettigrew, by Resolution, Asks for Information.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.,) calling upon the President for the report of Gen. John C. Bates concerning the treaty made with the Sultan of Sulu was considered. The resolution recited the salaries paid to the Sultan and his officials and inquired what fund they were paid from and what services the officials rendered.

Mr. Pettigrew supported the resolution in a speech.

Mr. Pettigrew said that slavery in its worst form existed in the Sulu group of islands, and the treaty itself provided that every slave could purchase his freedom at the regular market price. He said the amount of the saaries paid to the Sultan and his officials under the treaty was $9,120, yet the Spanish Government paid to them only $6,300.

A translation of the treaty, he said, was withheld from the people until after the Ohio elections. This was merely a part of the policy of concealment and censoring adopted by the Administration.

Mr. Spooner (Wis.) asked Mr. Pettigrew if he meant to hold the President responsible for the slavery clause in the Sulu treaty.

"I do," Mr. Pettigrew replied.

"Then," said Mr. Spooner, "I read from the message of the President to Congress. The President says: 'I have confirmed said agreement, subject to the action of Congress, and with the reservation which I have directed shall be communicated to the Sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu Archipelago.'"

Mr. Pettigrew replied that there was no assurance that the President's statement would ever reach the Sultan. He declared it was simply a case of double dealing and nothing else.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Pettigrew Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) said that, while the resolution was covered by one previously adopted, there was no objection to its passage. It was then adopted.

MORE PAY FOR POSTAL CLERKS.

Postmaster General Smith Urges Congress to Grant an Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Some time ago Postmaster General Smith reissued an order made by Postmaster General Wilson in 1895, prohibiting Post Office employes from visiting Washington to influence legislation. The order carried dismay to the hearts of employes in the railway mail service, who had been planning a vigorous campaign in support of their contention for a reclassification of the service. Mr. Smith, however, had no intention of leaving them in the lurch or of having the plan defeated through lack of support. He has himself laid before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads the claims of the employes, with a strong argument in favor of increase in pay.

He points out that the United States expects more from its employes in this service, and pays them less, than the leading countries of Europe. Compared with France, our railway mail employes do the work of two men and receive comparatively less pay. In England appointment to the railway service comes as a promotion from city Post Office work, and carries with it an advance of from 30 to 80 per cent. Germany increases the salaries of its railway mail employes according to the length of service, the average being 30 per cent.

FREE ZONE TO BE ABOLISHED.

Effort Made to Restore Mexican Trade to American Ports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House to-day directed a favorable report on the bill of Representative Cooper, (Dem., Texas,) repealing the law of 1895 in reference to the free zone of Mexico. The purpose of that law was to suspend the bonding of goods arriving in this country and destined for Mexico, in the hope that Mexico would take like action and that the smuggling across the zone would be stopped.

But it has been found that the effect of the law was to divert traffic from American ports and send it to Tampico, Vera Cruz, and other Mexican ports, and to give the carrying to Mexican railroads. At the same time Mexico has not taken the action contemplated in 1895 and the smuggling continues. The bill now reported is designed to restore this trade to American ports and railroads.

Mr. Grosvenor, who will make the report, was instructed to offer the bill as an amendment to the Payne bill permitting the bonding of goods at all ports instead of at designated places.

AN OLD SCHEME REVIVED.

Mr. Ruppert Introduces the Stoughton Harlem Ship Canal Bill Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representative Ruppert of New York has introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to contract with Charles Stoughton and others for a canal connecting Harlem Kills, New York City, with Long Island Sound. It is to be constructed according to designated plans approved by Col. Norton, United States Army.

SENATE CAUCUS FOR BENNETT.

The Brooklyn ex-Congressman Is Chosen for Secretary by the Republican Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Republican caucus of the Senate to-day decided definitely upon the reorganization of the elective officers of that body and nominated Charles G. Bennett of New York for Secretary to succeed William R. Cox, and Daniel M. Ransdell of Indiana for Sergeant at Arms to succeed Col. R. J. Bright.

For Sergeant at Arms Mr. Ransdell was placed in nomination by Senator Fairbanks. Senator Allison named Mr. Alonzo H. Stewart of Iowa, present assistant doorkeeper of the Senate.

Senator Foraker nominated A. N. Shaw, and both Senators Gallinger and Chandler made an appeal for Capt. G. A. Curtice of New Hampshire. On the first ballot Mr. Shaw received one vote, Mr. Curtice five, Mr. Stewart eighteen, and Mr. Ransdell twenty. The second ballot resulted twenty-four for Ransdell and twenty for Stewart.

Senator Platt's assertion about the difficulty of the task of electing a New York man as Secretary of the Senate were justified in the contest that resulted in the election of Mr. Bennett. It was only last week that Mr. Platt mads a remonstrance against the tendency of newspaper paragraphers to make light of the task of electing a candidate for Secretary, and said that he was not by any means sure that Sherman or any other candidate he might name would gain.

Some feeling was manifested over the election of a Secretary, caused by the circulation of reports concerning J. S. Clarkson, who was Mr. Bennett's only competitor, which his friends considered uncomplimentary and untrue. These reports were resented by his supporters, including Senators Mason, Gallinger, Carter, Scott, and others, who had known Mr. Clarkson as an officer of the Republican National Committee. A letter and a telegram from Mr. Clarkson were read declining the place, but some of the Senators declared their intention of voting for him regardless of these. The first vote was a tie, resulting 21 to 21. The second ballot brought out three votes not hitherto cast, and resulted 23 for Bennett and 22 for Clarkson. Mr. Bennett was placed in nomination by Senator Platt of New York. No selection was made for Chaplain, which will have the effect of continuing the blind Chaplain, William H. Milburn, in that office.

The allotment of the minor offices was placed in the hands of the Caucus Committee.

Mr. Clarkson authorized a statement asserting that he had never been a candidate for the office, and that his connection with the matter had been through voluntary efforts of the late Vice President Hobart, who had taken the initiative and had secured the written pledges of four-fifths of the Republican Senators, or a majority of the whole body. So far as he was personally concerned he had not solicited a vote, and when he found that opposition had developed he had asked that his name be withdrawn.

Bennett's victory has angered the friends of Gen. Clarkson a good deal. Just why they should be so anxious to have Clarkson in the office of Secretary was not made to appear by anything that was said in the caucus. If he had secured a majority of the caucus it is by no means certain that he would have been elected. The fact is asserted to be that if he had persisted in claiming the election because he had secured a majority there would have been a bolt, which might have balked the reorganization. The Republican Senators will not now discuss their reasons for being so decidedly opposed to Clarkson. One of them said to-night:

"The Republicans were ready to vote for almost any gentleman who would be offered to fill this place that has been occupied by only nine men since the organization of the body. The Secretary is an officer who is thrown very intimately into the society of Senators, and they have had some experiences that have led them to decide that a gentleman must occupy it or it must be left vacant. When Mr. Platt offered a candidate who was without doubt a gentleman more than half the Republican side supported him. It is inconceivable how a man could accept the place if he understood that even one Senator questioned the right of that candidate to be spoken of as a gentleman."

SENATE DEMOCRATS CONFER.

Discuss Reciprocity, Treaties, and the Financial Bill, but Decide on No Course of Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate Democrats held a caucus this afternoon and came to no resolution. They discussed many propositions in a desultory manner, principally touching upon the subjects upon which the party has been splitting apart for several years. The discussion brought forward no issue that promised to draw the party together against the common foe.

It is understood that one Senator who is assumed, from circumstantial description, to be either Lindsay or Caffery, directed the attention of the Senators to the opportunity presented by the Republicans of the Congress for good Democratic work along Democratic lines.

It was urged that the President has recommended the ratification of the reciprocity treaties with several countries, the principal one being with France. These treaties, recently made public, are in the Foreign Relations Committee, and that committee would have reported them if the Finance Committee had not threatened to defeat them unless that committee was afforded the chance of amending the terms of the conventions.

It was suggested by the Democratic Senator who put forward this statement that even protectionist Democrats could stand by the President in this matter, as reciprocity was but a step toward free trade. By adopting that course they would not only carry out the expectations of the makers of the reciprocity treaties, but would be advancing a Democratic policy along with freer trade.

It may have been Senator Lindsay, but not Senator Caffery who recommended that the Democrats also take a firm stand for absolutely free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States. The President's reason for free trade had been followed only to-day with a proposition by Senator Platt of Connecticut, to make the Puerto Ricans pay 80 per cent. of our tariff against foreign countries, and the United States to pay 80 per cent. on imports from Puerto Rico. The recommendation made no impression.

With reference to the financial bill it was practically decided to offer a substitute providing for the free coinage of silver. Senators Lindsay and Caffery were present, and, while they indicated their intention not to be bound by any decision upon this line, they recognized the futility of any effort to prevent its being pursued.

The conference adjourned with the understanding that another meeting will be held soon.

MAY REBRIDGE THE POTOMAC.

Representative Levy Will Introduce a Bill to That Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representative Levy to-day presented a resolution in the House, the purpose of which was not at once apparent upon reading the paper. It called upon the Secretary of War for information concerning the expenditures that have been made on the long bridge across the Potomac. When the reply has been obtained, it is to be followed by a proposition for the erection of a new bridge, not a low dam, like the present antiquated structure, that often acts as an obstruction, and has been impairing the channel about as fast as the dredges can clean it, but a high bridge that will permit ice and mud to sweep past instead of being held up, to the injury of the channel and menace of a flood over the "made ground" of the park between the Maryland and Virginia shores.

A proposition to provide a railroad bridge and a separate wagon and passenger bridge is involved in a scheme before the District of Columbia Committee of the Senate, but that seems to be in danger of protracted delay in consequence of some opposition to features of it, and Mr. Levy hopes to get his measure forward independently.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House Committee on Agriculture has agreed on a favorable report on a bill reorganizing the Weather Bureau force and providing a system of retirements.

Senator Lodge yesterday introduced a bill reducing the postage on books and other printed matter belonging to public libraries when sent from one library to another. The privilege is restricted to libraries maintained by or exempt from taxation, the latter belonging to societies.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) offered a resolution declaring that the United States Government would not recognize the right of any nation to declare as contraband and seize food products as such, and that any such seizure would be an act unfriendly to the United States. The resolution went over under the rule.

PRESIDENT ON PROSPERITY.

Tells National Board of Trade that Its Continuance Depends on the Wisdom of Business Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The members of the National Board of Trade called at the White House this morning and paid their respects to the President. Gov. Stannard, the Chairman pro tem., speaking in behalf of the board, delivered an extended address to the President, in which he outlined the desires and purposes of the board, concluding in these words:

"We congratulate you, Mr. President, upon the prosperity of the country and the success of your Administration."

In replying, the President said:

"I cannot conceal the pleasure it gives me and the honor I feel in this call on the part of the National Board of Trade, representing as it does great and varied and important interests of our country. I rejoice with you all upon our universal prosperity, and I trust that that prosperity may be long continued to the American people. Its continuance will very much depend upon the wisdom and conservatism of the business men of the United States. We shall rely upon them to help us to solve the great and momentous problems to which your Chairman has referred, in the hope that their settlement may not only be to the highest interest of the American people, but for the highest good of those who by the fortunes of war have come within our jurisdiction and care."

At the subsequent meeting of the board, Congress was asked to establish another executive department, to be known as the Department of Commerce and Industry. It also adopted a resolution respecting the merchant marine, to the effect that the volume of exports and imports carried from and to this country increases yearly, and as trade grows, so grow the benefits derived from it by foreign vessels. Therefore the board urges the passage of either the Frye or Payne bill.

The board also asked for the enactment of a National trademark registration law at the earliest moment possible.

COURT FOR PENSION CLAIMS.

Grand Army Asks the President to Aid in Establishing One.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Commander in Chief and National Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic called on the President to-day and presented a plan for the establishment of a court of appeals in pension cases, to sit in Washington and hear cases of appeal from the decisions of the Pension Bureau. These appeals heretofore have been heard by a board composed of clerks in the Interior Department, detailed by the Secretary of the Interior for this duty.

It is believed by the committee that an independent judicial tribunal, made up of judges of high character and standing in the legal profession, brought together from different parts of the country and sitting in Washington, with well-defined jurisdiction and powers, like the United States Circuit Court of Appeals or the Court of Claims, would remove in a large measure the dissatisfaction felt by a large class of people with the system which has prevailed for many years.

The President received the suggestions of the committee with favor, and promised to give his careful consideration to the draft of a bill which the committee in due time will present to him.

Pension Disabilities Removed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The House Committee on Pensions to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill making service in the Spanish-American war sufficient to remove the disabilities against those who aided or abetted Southern troops during the War of the Rebellion, in the matter of drawing pensions. At present the inhibition applies to widows, children, heirs, and others related to those having served or assisted the Confederacy, and the removal of inhibition is more particularly designed to apply to the parents of those serving in the war with Spain.

Soldier Dead Buried at Arlington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The remains of forty-three soldiers who died of yellow fever in Cuba, were interred at Arlington Cemetery to-day. The exercises were conducted according to the ritual of the Catholic and Episcopal Churches. President McKinley, Secretary Root, and Attorney General Griggs were present. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Mackay-Smith and Father Dolan.

ARMY CHAPLAIN DISMISSED.

Convicted by a Court-Martial of Drunkenness.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Post Chaplain David Shields has been dismissed from the army of the United States, to take effect Feb. 1, and Edmund T. Esterbrook of New York has been selected for appointment to the vacancy. The action in the case of Chaplain Shields was the result of court-martial proceedings.

He was tried at San Francisco for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in consequence of the alleged use of intoxicating liquor, and was convicted and sentenced to be dismissed. The case came before the President in the usual course of procedure and he approved the sentence yesterday, directing it to take effect on the 1st prox.

Chaplain Shields is a native of Pennsylvania, and has been in the military service since Aug. 16, 1897. His transgressions occurred while en route to San Francisco in compliance with an order to join the army in the Philippines.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. William E. Dougherty, Seventh Infantry, will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., on business pertaining to the command of his regiment.

Second Lieut. Henry Wiegenstein, recently appointed, with rank, from Oct. 1, 1899, from Corporal Company C, Twentieth Infantry, is assigned to the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving ground on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of seacoast gun carriages.

Capt. Peter C. Harris, Ninth Infantry, is detailed to represent the War Department as a member of the Board of Management of the Government exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition on the Niagara frontier, to be held at Buffalo during the year 1901.

Col. Charles D. Viele, Fourth Cavalry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service Jan. 23 is announced by the Secretary of War.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander C. Thomas is ordered home and to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Castine has arrived at Hongkong.

The Vixen has arrived at Fort Royal.
The Detroit has arrived at Key West.
The Adams has sailed from San Diego.

MANY DRESSMAKERS SWINDLED.

Bogus Factory Inspector Sells False Licenses in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 24.—A young woman, described as being rather pretty, very nicely dressed, rather dark, and who spoke with a Southern accent, operated a flim-flam game on dressmakers in this city quite extensively all day yesterday.

She called upon the dressmakers, informing them that she was the authorized Deputy Factory Inspector, and that unless the dressmakers secured a license their business must be stopped at once. The woman carried with her a quantity of false certificates of license, which she doled out to those who paid $5, and to those who did not pay said she would call again.

Many of the dressmakers, not thoroughly understanding the new law, hastened to pay their money. About 100 dressmakers are thought to have been victimized.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Offering of Medium Grade Pianos

We have just received TWENTY-FIVE **Special Pianos** from our Mendelssohn **Factory.** The kind and quality that most **Dealers** offer as High grade.

We call them medium grade and offer them at prices that will sell them quickly. They have every modern improvement and possess a pure, full tone and are guaranteed for five years.

The Price:

15—Medium size, **$175**
10—Large size, **$225**

Terms as low as ten dollars down and six dollars per month.

"Privilege of exchange for **Sterling** *with full amount paid allowed any time within two years from date of purchase."*

THE **STERLING Piano Co.,**

MANUFACTURERS.
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(Entire building, four floors),
536 FULTON STREET,
BROOKLYN,
Opposite Montauk Theatre.
OPEN MONDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS
Look for the name STERLING.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Av.

Good Groceries.

Our policy is well known. Its basic principles are very simple. We are not striving for your transient favor. Want your confidence to-day, to-morrow and for all the days to come. The Grocery—like all other interests of the Macy stores—is controlled by the highest and most honorable motive. It finds its fullest illustration in the oft-repeated and continuously sustained theory of Purest Qualities at Lowest Prices. That's the combination we ask you to consider.

Our telephone number is 3060—18th street. All orders received will be given prompt and painstaking care.

Our special importation of Ceylon Teas include the finest pickings. Put a slice of lemon in the cup, then pour in the hot tea, and you have a most delicious and refreshing beverage.

Ceylon Luncheon Tea, pound package, 49c.
Ceylon Luncheon Tea, half-pound pkg., 26c.
Ceylon Tea Buds, pound package, 74c.
Ceylon Tea Buds, half-pound pkg., 38c.

"Red Star" Brand of Coffee—a blend of the choicest imported Java and Mocha. Its strength, flavor and aroma are liked by the best judges of Coffee. A host of people who have experimented with costlier grades prefer the special qualities of the "Red Star" brand. We roast and grind it fresh every day.

Granulated, pulverized or roasted in the bean, 29c. per pound.

Bartlett Pears, ripe fruit from the orchards of this State, very flavorous, packed in sugar syrup, 2-lb. cans, 10c.

Blueberries, large ones, they look and taste like they do when just picked from the vine, 2-lb. can, 10c.; case of 2 dozen, $2.18.

Dewberries, (cultivated Blackberries), put up in heavy syrup—cheaper than gathering them from the fields, 2-lb. can, 11c.; case of 2 dozen, $2.49.

Jessamine Brand **California Fruits.**

Luscious Fruits from fallow California—extra carefully selected Fruit—large, juicy—put up in heavy sugar syrup and offered by us at peerlessly low prices.

Green Gages,	can, 15c.;	case of 2 doz., $3.38
Egg Plums,	can, 15c.;	case of 2 doz., $3.38
Ripe Apricots,	can, 21c.;	case of 2 doz., $4.82
Yellow Crawford Peaches,	can, 19c.;	case of 2 doz., $4.34
Lemon Cling Peaches,	can, 22c.;	case of 2 doz., $5.14
Sliced Lemon Cling Peaches,	can, 22c.;	case of 2 doz., $5.14
Bartlett Pears,	can, 22c.;	case of 2 doz., $5.14

Lily White Brand Corn and Succotash, finest packed, can, 10c.; case of 2 doz., $2.18.

Early June Peas, best quality, can, 11c.; case of 2 doz., $2.49.

Extra Sifted Early June Peas, very small, can, 16c.; case of 2 doz., $3.62.

Snow-white California Asparagus, large stalks, can, 23c.; case of 2 doz., $5.34.

Asparagus Tips, extra fine, can, 19c.; case of 2 doz., $4.34.

Lima Beans, small and tender, can, 7c.; case of 2 doz., $1.54.

Fig Jam, pound can	13c	Fresh Garden Beets, small and tender, can	12c
Red Currant Jelly, 10 oz. glass, worth 17c., at	12c	Columbia River Salmon, tall cans	14c
Stuffed Wiesbaden Prunes, pound boxes,	46c	Extra Fancy Sockeye Salmon, flat cans	16c
Rolled Oats, clean and fine, 2-lb package	9c	Washing Powder, strictly pure, 4-lb. package	14c
Dried Lima Beans, 2-lb package	12c	"Lily White" Floating Soap, large cakes	5c

Wines and Liquors—In Annex.

Our telephone Number is 3060 18th St. Connects direct with this dept. When you buy by the gallon we furnish jug free.

Old Pepper Whiskey, 5 years old, our regular price per bottle, 49c.; special price for this sale, 39c.

Finch's Golden Wedding Whiskey, 8 years old, aged in wood, rich and mellow, our regular price per bottle, 99c.; special price for this sale, per gallon, $2.94; bottle, 64c.

Genuine Jas. E. Pepper Whiskey, per gallon, $2.64; bottle, 59c.

Monogram Rye, 8 years old, per gallon, $5.38; bottle, $1.23.

Ramsey Scotch Whiskey, 8 years old, per gallon, $5.44; bottle, $1.24.

Imported Sherries.

Royal Cabinet, rich and fruity,	gal., $2.84;	bot.,	72c
Olorosa, delicious dinner wine,	gal., $3.88;	bot.,	93c
Imperial, very choice,	gal., $5.94;	bot.,	$1.34
Amontillado, superior quality,	gal., $5.69;	bot.,	$1.29
Amontillado, very old and dry,	gal., $6.69;	bot.,	$1.49

Rhine Wines, Vintage 1893.

Laubenheimer,	case pts.,	$6.74;	case qts.,	$5.74
Niersteiner,	case pts.,	$7.74;	case qts.,	$6.74
Deidesheimer,	case pts.,	$8.49;	case qts.,	$7.49
Hochheimer,	case pts.,	$9.49;	case qts.,	$8.49
Rudesheimer,	case pts.,	$10.24;	case qts.,	$9.24
Binger Riesling,	case pts.,	$7.99;	case qts.,	$6.99

Bashamer, Leon & Co., Bordeaux.

Medoc,	case pts.,	$5.49;	case qts.,	$4.49
St. Estephe,	case pts.,	$6.49;	case qts.,	$5.49
St. Julien,	case pts.,	$7.49;	case qts.,	$6.49
Pontet Canet

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

The South, it should be remembered, is just now experiencing an exceptional period of prosperity. The cotton crop has afforded a reasonable profit to growers, for the reasons that prices have ruled higher than last year, the cost of raising is less than formerly, and the utilization of the seed for oil and cake has added materially to Southern resources. The most striking feature of the South, however, is its marvelous industrial growth; not only in iron, but especially in cotton manufacturing. During 1899 plans were made for investing not less than $30,000,000 in cotton manufacturing, and already it is stated on good authority that the Southern States contain 5,000,000 spindles, against 13,000,000 in the New England States. As yet there is no fear of overproduction, for the South expects to largely produce the cheaper class of fabrics suitable for export. China will prove a large buyer of these products, and no section of the United States has a more vital interest in the open-door policy than the South.—Mr. HENRY CLEWS.

The Southern States have been the Gibraltar of the Democracy. Ever since the Tilden campaign in 1876 the chiefs of the party in their National headquarters have begun all their calculations by putting the 153 Electoral votes of the Solid South in the Democratic column. They knew that the South was theirs already. The fighting was to be done in the doubtful Northern States.

But the Democratic leaders of the past have always had something to offer to the South for its support, some valid reason, some beneficial principle, some promise of protection against the partisan and sectional designs of the Republicans. The Democratic Party showed itself to be the friend and protector of the South during the period of reconstruction. It was the foe of force bills and demanded that the Southern States should have a fair opportunity to rise from the condition of prostration in which they were left by the war.

Is there any statesman in the South, is there any intelligent manufacturer, merchant, railroad manager, or man of business, who can discern in the present programme of the Bryanite Democrats any promise whatever of benefit to the South? Mr. BLAINE said that the McKinley tariff of 1890 would not sell another barrel of flour or pound of pork for any American farmer. Will the programme of Bryanism sell any cotton goods for the South, any iron and steel? Will it aid the manufacturer to find new and profitable markets for his products?

The policy of the open door in the East means millions of profit for the Southern States. It marks the beginning of a new industrial era. It promises to put the South more nearly abreast of the North in wealth and prosperity. The present leaders of the perverted Democratic Party have evinced not the slightest interest in the open-door policy, although two years ago the tardiness of the Administration to see what the interests of this country demanded gave them a fine political opening. On this question, the greatest of the political issues of the day for the South, the Democratic Party has nothing to say. BRYAN, with his hazy notions of "expansion without imperialism," is against the open door, against new markets, against the growth and development of the South.

Why should the South be "solid" for a party that seems never to have heard that it had any interests to protect, any industries to foster, any ambitions to favor?

THE SITUATION IN NATAL.

No wonder that London should have been all day yesterday in a fever of excitement and suspense. Gen. BULLER had telegraphed the day before that WARREN had gone far enough to get himself to an "impasse" from which he could deliver himself only by a direct attack upon the key of the Boer position. This position, he did not conceal, was chosen with judgment, and was an exceedingly strong one. It was particularly strong in this, that it could not be commanded directly by the British artillery, and that an assault upon it would have to be made by unsupported infantry.

Nevertheless, Gen. BULLER telegraphed, the assault would be made. Inasmuch as this dispatch was sure to be cabled back to South Africa, the natural British conclusion was that the attack would be delivered on the next night after the dispatch was sent. This was the night before last. So all London waited all day yesterday for decisive news, without getting any. The nervous strain of such a waiting, even upon the most phlegmatic people in the world, which Englishmen scarcely are, however much they may like to be thought so, would have been very trying. It is always to be borne in mind that Gen. BULLER's plans are counsels of desperation. He absolutely must do something, that is to say. It is a fortnight or so since Gen. WHITE sent out word from Ladysmith that he was "very hard pressed." Doubtless he relieved his position somewhat by his brilliant repulse of a Boer attack, but it is likely that he is now more hard pressed than ever. The announcement that there are among the garrison ten deaths a day from fevers has the ugliest kind of suggestiveness. It suggests that the garrison is nearing the end of its resources, and that, if relief does not come at once, it will come too late, and that Ladysmith will fall a victim to its own weakness rather than to the Boer strength. Hence it is that Gen. BULLER's movement is a movement of desperation, and that every step of it is followed in England with a pitiful and painful anxiety.

THE ROBERTS CASE.

The case of ROBERTS is now, for the first time, fairly and fully before the country. This is a result that we owe chiefly to the courage and clearsightedness of Messrs. LITTLEFIELD and DE ARMOND, the two members of the House who signed the minority report. We owe it also to the clear exposition of the principles at issue made by one of these two, Mr. LITTLEFIELD, in the speech with which, on Tuesday, he supported that report.

It is not speaking too harshly of the majority report, or of the speech with which Mr. TAYLER attempted to support it, to say that they are attempts to bolster up by a show of reason conclusions with the reaching of which reason had nothing whatever to do. Because there was a gush of moral sentiment demanding that a polygamist should not sit in Congress, therefore the victims of it in Congress undertook to find some reason for excluding a man who fulfilled all the requirements of the Constitution. They can do this only by adding something to those requirements of their own authority. That is precisely what they have been doing, and the majority report and Mr. TAYLER's speech are simply unsuccessful attempts to conceal the nature of their operation. If a criminal be elected to Congress, Congress can expel him on proof of his crime. But to conduct an ex parte investigation into his alleged criminality as the basis of an attempt to prevent him from taking the seat to which he has been duly elected, and for the occupancy of which he presents credentials in due form—this is a piece of illegality and injustice to which it is not to be supposed that Congress will lend itself.

Evidently there is nothing to be gained by that course. A polygamist can be put out of Congress as well as any other criminal when his crime is proved. But people who do not see what difference it makes whether the man is unlawfully excluded or lawfully expelled overlook that there may some time be a very important party point to be gained. Suppose that the majority of the House were of one party, by a small margin, and the organization in the hands of the other. It would evidently be feasible to keep out enough of the majority to retain for the minority the control. There would be no lack of pretexts quite as good as those upon which the majority has thus far acted in this case. And the precedent of Roberts might in that case return to plague the inventors. In his zeal to sustain an untenable position, Mr. TAYLER went so far as to argue that Congress could not expel a member for acts done before his election. And this gave ROBERTS a chance to make a telling point in his own favor by showing that by combining the arguments of the majority and the minority, it could be proved that the House had no power to exclude him before taking his seat, nor to expel him afterward; that he, and by consequence any other malefactor of any kind, was secure of immunity so far as his seat was concerned, if he could only once get possession of regular credentials.

But evidently this is a "reductio ad absurdum." There must be a way of getting rid of a criminal. Mr. LITTLEFIELD showed, as a matter of precedent, as a matter of analogy, and as a matter of reason, what that method was. It involves no injustice to individuals and no dangerous precedent for Congress. As soon as the House ceases to look at the case from the hysterical, and begins to look at it from the historical, the reasonable, and the legal points of view, it ought to be impossible that it should accept the resolution of the majority of the committee. It really must declare that a prima facie case is a prima facie case.

FRANCE AND CATHOLIC ASSOCIATIONS.

The trial of the Assumptionist Fathers before the Correctional Tribunal in Paris seems to be generally viewed in this country as an attempt to decatholicize France. It is nothing of the sort. As an element in the policy of the present Government it is simply the beginning of an arraignment of certain Catholic associations whose influence, it is believed, has demoralized the French Army and whose existence is regarded as a constant menace to a republican form of government The distinction is important.

Everybody remembers the attitude of the press controlled by these associations during the struggle of fair-minded Frenchmen to undo a great error of justice. The restoration of the monarchy has ever been the hope of these associations. Their most conspicuous organ, La Croix, took for its creed "Down with Jews, Protestants, and Traitors!" and adroitly fashioned its articles so as to make these terms interchangeable. The first Royalist overtures that were made to the officers of the army were presented at the military clubs in the form of clerical propaganda. As the conspirators became more certain of their ground, and encouraged by the assurances from the traitors in the General Staff, an appeal was made to the "patriots" of France from the pulpits directly controlled by the associations. Père DIDON, the most popular preacher in Paris, publicly eulogized MERCIER & Co. and condemned "the pretensions of the civilians to subordinate the military to themselves and to their own ends." At length the campaign became so venomous that the Vatican was moved to intervene.

The conspiracy ended in a fiasco. The alliance of the Radical Republicans with the Socialists made possible the existence of an honest and justice-dealing Ministry. But even though the immediate danger to the republic was overcome, M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU and his fellow-Ministers felt it their duty not only to make future conspiracies impossible, but to destroy forever the very conditions which had made possible the most monstrous judicial crime of the age. The policy that was devised to accomplish this end was twofold—military and civil. Gen. DE GALLIFFET, the Minister of War, by a series of judicious decrees made it distinctly understood in military circles that the army was the servant and not the master of the people. At the same time M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU framed a law which was intended to prohibit the existence of every association founded with an illegal or unconstitutional object in view, and to render null every association of Frenchmen which was directed from abroad or the directors of which were foreigners. The various Catholic associations were not mentioned by name.

It was expected that this dual policy would not only instill a true spirit of patriotism in the army of the republic, but that it would forever divorce the military from the influence of the Royalists as well as from that of the Catholic associations. So far as we may judge Gen. DE GALLIFFET has accomplished his part of the programme with conspicuous success. The civil part, however, is much more delicate and complicated and subject to misconstruction. Its successful issue can be reached only by a thorough demonstration to the French mind that the evils which it attacks actually exist.

The recent conspiracy trials before the Senatorial High Court of Justice have probably left no doubt in the minds of a large majority of the Deputies that the measures taken against the Royalists, Nationalists, and anti-Semites were necessary for the maintenance of public order, if not for the actual preservation of the republic. It now remains to be seen whether the Government will be equally successful in revealing the obnoxious character of the Catholic associations.

Like the trial of the conspirators, the trial of the Assumptionist Fathers is simply intended as an exposition and justification of national policy. Should the Government again be successful, then the army which has been schooled in republican patriotism by the Minister of War may be expected to show slight opposition to further and more radical reforms. Of such are the closing of the Jesuit military schools throughout France and the qualification that every candidate admitted to Saint-Cyr and the Polytechnique must have received his preliminary education in the national lycées of the republic.

It must not be forgotten at this time that there are thousands of Catholics in France who are in entire sympathy with the policy of M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU. There are many noble priests, too, Abbé PICHOT, for example, and his colleagues of the Comité Catholique pour la Defense du Droit, whose pluck and independence baffled the treasonable designs of the associations, and whose patriotism has risen superior to the dictates of their clerical masters.

SILENT ABOUT SILVER.

Is W. J. BRYAN afraid to talk about free silver in New York? Is he willing to appear openly as a mere trimmer, adapting his principles to the views of the communities he visits? At his home in Populist Nebraska he insists that the 16-to-1 issue will be made prominent in the Presidential campaign. He comes here, to the greatest Democratic city in the United States, and never opens his lips about silver. He gives out a prepared statement embodying his views on the regulation of trusts. He will discuss imperialism by the hour. If silver is mentioned he skulks and dodges.

No man ever got to the Presidency by the concealment of his opinions. CLAY and WEBSTER both ardently desired that great office and both of them threw away every chance they ever had of getting it by utterances which were intended to "conciliate" the friends of slavery.

The people hate a trimmer. If a man has not courage enough to speak his mind in any part of the country and in any presence he is not fit to be President. BRYAN, a free-silver agitator and demagogue, owing everything that he is and has to his willingness to preach the doctrine of fiat money and the art of cheating creditors, comes here to the home of the dreadful money power, and among the goldbugs of New York, and instead of honorably proclaiming the faith he professes, cringes at the feet of the Tammany underlings with his cheap talk about a barrel of oil he has brought to pour upon the troubled waters of New York politics. The New York delegation at any price is the only principle W. J. BRYAN came to this city to promote. When he has come here to advocate openly his dishonest doctrines he has been considered dangerous. As a skulker and trimmer he is simply contemptible.

The "friends" of BRYAN in the West and at Washington are reported to be "uneasy" about his visits to New York, fearing that he may be persuaded or bamboozled into dropping the issue of 16 to 1 in the hope of carrying this sound-money State with its thirty-six Electoral votes. We have never read in any book of natural history, that the friends of the chameleon were uneasy over his frequent changes of color whenever he took his walks abroad. The changes which BRYAN and the chameleon undergo are identical in nature. They belong to that class of peculiarities that are called, in the animal world, protective. That is, they are intended to cheat the observer and baffle his attempt to find out what sort of a fellow or thing he is looking at. The chameleon is protected from discovery by his enemies by his faculty of taking on the color of the thing he lies on. So BRYAN in goldbug New York, talking anti-imperialism like a Bostonian or anti-trust doctrine like one of our own Socialists, attracts no notice from the foes of free silver coinage. But he does attract the notice of his friends in the silver States.

Plainly it would be the best politics for BRYAN to make rampant free silver speeches here. They will cost him nothing in New York, where the majority against him will be some three hundred thousand, whatever he says; but they will tend to confirm the confidence of his Populist friends out West and in the South, where are situated the only States he can have the ghost of a chance to carry.

BOSS AND HENCHMAN.

It seems to be clearly indicated from Albany that Boss PLATT has made up his mind that he can no longer afford to carry Henchman PAYN, and that he will accordingly drop him. That announcement will be received with some gloom by reformers who hold that any real reform must begin with the "downing" of PLATT, and that anything short of that is illusory. Such people have been hoping for a direct issue between the Governor and the Boss. Such an issue may yet be raised, but evidently not over PAYN. His case is too tough to make an issue over. If the Boss were fatuous enough to stand by PAYN in the assertion of the sacred right of holding over, it would do PAYN no good and PLATT much harm. We should see henchman and boss in one red burial blent. There was really nothing for the Boss to do but to yield to events, and to defy the wrath of PAYN.

This wrath is not likely to be very direful. Doubtless PAYN knows a good many disreputable things about PLATT. But so do other people whose credibility is very much higher than PAYN's. Some of these witnesses have told of some of these performances and convinced the public that they were telling the truth. Yet PLATT is still a boss in good and regular standing. Why should he be afraid of anything that PAYN can tell, when nobody would believe it without corroboration, and when, to the general incredulity that would naturally attend statements by PAYN, here is added the motive, to which PAYN would have to confess, of personal vindictiveness?

Moreover, PAYN will reconsider. The particular job for which he has acquired such a fondness is lost to him forever. But, if he does not "squeal," and something else may be found for him, which, if not "equally as good," may yet be better than he deserves. There may be something within PLATT's gift at Washington. There may be something in some other boss-ridden State, with the boss of which our Boss is on terms of comity. By the way, it would not be a bad notion for the bosses to agree to shift upon each other the henchmen who had become too high flavored at home. At any rate, there is a circumambient multitude of Republican legs that can be pulled in behalf of poor old PAYN, even if Gov. ROOSEVELT's leg is inelastic. If PAYN insists upon "squealing," it is certain that he will get nothing but his revenge, and very doubtful if he will get that. If he holds his tongue something may be done to soothe his declining years. Wherefore it is to be expected that he will not squeal.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Few more amazing statements, probably, were ever made by an officer of the law than that which the dispatches ascribe to the County Attorney at Fort Scott, Kan. This person, addressing a Court in regard to the recent lynching of two prisoners in jail awaiting sentence for a capital crime, is said to have declared that he could not censure, or ask for the punishment of, people who had simply taken the execution of the law in a particular case out of the hands of their official servants. This is a view of mob violence strange, indeed, for a prosecuting officer to take, and we cannot believe that it will meet with any more general commendation in Kansas than it will in other civilized parts of the world. The Judge to whom the County Attorney talked this insolent and criminal folly seems to have contented himself with ignoring it, and with telling the jail officials that they should shoot to kill the next time rioters attempted to substitute murder for legal proceedings. That was all right in its way, but it is a pity that the defender of lynching did not receive some vigorous admonition then and there.

—By the way, what was the result of the Manauense investigation? It will be remembered that a transport of that name sailed from San Francisco for Manila, and arrived only because its crew and the troops on board made a desperate struggle for life with crippled machinery and leaky seams that let in no inconsiderable part of the Pacific Ocean. According to trustworthy report, the vessel was sent out in an unseaworthy condition—a fact that must have been known to a good many people, and for which somebody was directly responsible to the Government and the public. It was promised that the somebody should be discovered, but his name has not yet reached this side of the country.

—Among the bills now awaiting the action of Congress is one introduced by Representative DALY of New Jersey, which, by reason of the important interests that would be affected, either adversely or favorably, by its passage, is deserving of careful consideration. The bill takes from State boards the power which they now exercise of licensing and controlling pilots and intrusts it exclusively to the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, and while the validity of State licenses already issued is not revoked, the death or retirement of the present holders will be the end of the old system. The proposed plan is not one to be condemned offhand, for there would be evident advantages in establishing uniform standards of competency and conduct in all parts of the American seaboard. But while this is so, uniformity would be dearly purchased if the change involved any material lowering of the average requirements in the way of experience and demonstrated skill hitherto insisted upon by the State boards. If the Daly bill maintains, or even raises, these requirements, there are at any rate arguments in its favor; if its purpose is to demand from the general or distinctively professional pilot no more than the Board of Steamboat Inspectors now demands from those to whom it gives pilot licenses, then the innovation would clearly be a step backward, at once lamentable and dangerous. Naturally enough, all the present pilots and pilot officials are vehemently opposed to the bill, but their chief objection, that its passage would tend to decrease the profits of the trade by unduly increasing the number of its practitioners, is evidently a personal one, and is based on the assumption that examinations and discipline under the new law would be less rigid than under State control. This need not necessarily be the case.

—New perils have been added to the fireman's always more than sufficiently dangerous occupation by the present general adoption of electricity as a source of light and power. At almost every urban fire nowadays the would-be savers of life and property are confronted by the possibility that streams of water thrown on the burning building may fall on uncovered and heavily charged wires and serve as conductors to the men handling the hose of electrical currents of fatal strength. Accidents of this kind and of more or less seriousness are happening daily in this and other cities, and the instances in which they are narrowly escaped, and therefore unreported, are probably innumerable. The problem ought not to offer many difficulties to the ingenuity and skill of American electricians. The current which, traversing a stream of water, reaches the ground through the body of a fireman could easily be provided, it would seem, with a metallic pathway more to its liking. Perhaps an insulated copper wire, connected with the nozzle of the hose and running back along the hose to the wet pavement, would serve the required purpose. A less promising suggestion is to devise a means of throwing on the fire interrupted streams instead of continuous ones. This would be mechanically practicable, but its effectiveness would be more doubtful. Some way, however, there must be, and the discovery of that way cannot be too immediate.

—Decidedly fierce impatience is shown by The Troy Times with the demand recently made by the officials of two college towns in Massachusetts that they be allowed to tax property used for educational purposes. The argument put forward in support of this plea was that the college town profited no more from the existence within its limits of a great educational institution than did the rest of the State, while its municipal expenses were considerably increased. Therefore, was the conclusion, the regular local taxes should be imposed in all such cases, and they should be paid by the whole State. To this The Times says "Gammon!" and the continues more intelligibly as follows: "For every extra dollar imposed upon a college town, it is quite safe to say that $10 worth of extra benefit is conferred. Any serious proposition to remove one of the great institutions of learning would cause an almost unanimous uprising against it on the part of the townsfolk. Why, when it was proposed a few years ago to transfer the Union from Schenectady to Albany, 'Old Dorp' was up in arms, and considered the suggestion as the rankest kind of an affront. Northampton, Cambridge, Williamstown, Schenectady, New Haven, and other places where noted seats of learning are situated have great cause for gratulation, and show gross ingratitude, as well as a penurious, penny-wise spirit, in whining about exemptions from taxation." What have the discontented folks down in, or up in, or over in Massachusetts, whichever it is, to say about that? We are inclined to think that the lecture may mitigate their desire for a change, and yet, as we said before, there really is something in the claim that the present method of exempting educational property from taxation is in some degree unjust.

—While we Americans were exulting vociferously over the victory won in Manila Bay, more than a few residents of the British Isles did more than hint that the destruction of a little Spanish fleet was an achievement hardly remarkable enough to justify our excitement. Now it is different, for the British are doing the fighting with a nominally inferior enemy, and American critics are commenting, not on English demonstrations of joy, but on English emotion over losses which they regard as very terrible and over engagements which they proclaim without precedent. And the criticism, alas! is just a bit harsh. For instance, a veteran of the civil war, writing to The Charleston News and Courier, finds fault with the official dispatch describing the bombardment at the Tugela River as "probably the most frightful ever witnessed on land." As a matter of fact, "five naval guns frequently fired simultaneously at one intrenchment." The old Confederate smiles at that and says: "Compare it with the bombardment of Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, in 1863. Gen. GILLMORE concentrated on that little fort the fire of one ten-inch, four eight-inch, nine six-inch, and ten thirty-pounder rifles. These, with seventeen mortars and the support of the armored squadron, firing at least twenty more of the heaviest naval guns then used in warfare, made a grand total of sixty to seventy guns and mortars against Wagner's twelve effective guns. The area inclosed by Wagner was less than one acre. The total fire must have been little short of 4,000 shots in forty-two hours. The fort was successfully evacuated after a siege of fifty-eight days."

"ANTI-IMPERIALISM."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If anti-imperialism gets no harder "hit" than you, with the aid of Senator Davis, gave it in to-day's TIMES, it will remain the liveliest corpse of which history has any record, simply because it is based upon the immutable and enduring principles of right and justice, which are so clearly and forcibly enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution.

"The consent of the governed" was not, as you say, constructed by those who still believe that liberty is not a sham, but by that wise and far-seeing band that framed our "Bill of Rights," which made their names immortal, and against which no force can stand. The hands of Senators, nor any other hands, cannot prevail against it; least of all that of Senator Davis, with the puerile excuse which he gives for retaining the Philippines, namely, if we did not take them, Germany would! Therefore we have been compelled to sacrifice thousands of lives to prevent their occupation by a foreign power. How sad, indeed, it is to think that those who are opposed to the unknown policy of the President are minds "tightly shut against the truth of light and reason"! Who are those minds? Run them over in your mind's eye, beginning with Senator Edmunds, Tom Reed, Grover Cleveland, ex-Gov. Boutwell, Senators Caffery and Hoar, Andrew Carnegie, Dr. Parkhurst, &c., then, forsooth, match against them the President, Senators Davis and Beveridge, Hanna, Gray, and that immortal scholar in politics, Senator Lodge. When you have carefully scanned this list tell your readers which of those named best represent the American idea of right, justice, and liberty.

That which would have satisfied all America, and which would in all probability have prevented an ignoble war, would have been to offer to the Filipinos that condition which was made to the Cubans. That offer, made even now, would solidify the country upon this question, and it is practically all that the anti-imperialists have and do now ask. No question is settled until it is settled rightly. THE TIMES to the contrary notwithstanding, signs are becoming very numerous that the liberty of any nation, however insignificant, will not be destroyed by the efforts of those to whom the Declaration of Independence has become a "back number."

Referring again to Senator Davis's statement in regard to Germany, I ask you what part of the Philippines would Germany have secured had the Administration said to the Filipinos, "Go ahead with your government. No nation on earth shall interfere with you"? Dewey was there to open the "services," and all America would have got around in time for the doxology. THE TIMES should bear with us "antis," who cannot all at once forget that "to secure these rights—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

THEODORE McGARRAH.
Westfield, N. J., Jan. 20, 1900.

WEALTH THAT IS JUSTIFIED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As some of your contributors seem to really believe the somewhat sweeping generalization that no fortune of a million dollars could be honestly come by, it may be well to call their attention to the case of the late Daniel S Ford, the owner and publisher of The Youth's Companion. Forty years ago he took charge of that periodical when it had but 7,000 subscribers. From that time his life and energies, likewise his conscience, were devoted singly to its interests. Now it goes into half a million homes each week, and so quietly and modestly has this been done that, when Mr. Ford died the other day, leaving a fortune of over $2,500,000, the public knew for the first time that his had been the guiding hand. It cannot be said that he ever received a dollar for which he did not give a full commercial equivalent, nor that he ever wronged subscriber, advertiser, employe, or contributor. And more than this, it can be said that The Youth's Companion has always stood for the best and noblest things in business and politics, in social and public life, in morals, and in religion, and has never lowered its high standards of taste, culture, and literary excellence. To quote from a recent number of The Outlook,

"To us the most striking lesson of his life seems to be that a man may make a great commercial and pecuniary success, while preserving ideality of purpose, absolute rectitude of action, and the sincerest simplicity, modesty, and unselfishness of personal bearing."

If the long-continued inculcation of thrift, virtue, good taste, and intellectual aspiration in hundreds of thousands of American homes filled with the future citizens of the Republic could be paid for by any money reward, Mr. Ford still has his country in his debt, and if there was ever any honest money in this world it is these few millions which this modest citizen of ours has lately liberally scattered, and for the most part among religious and benevolent institutions.

THOMAS CONYNGTON.
New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

THE MERITS OF THE BOER WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears quite natural that your correspondent, A. T. Mahan, should speak advisedly of "the Boer war controversy." In fact, I believe he is the author of "English Sea Power in History." And while he knows the greatness of England on the sea, he confesses he does not know the facts of the Boer war as a lawyer. Now the whole controversy is involved in the forum of reason, where it should have been decided by a court of arbitration. Every point in dispute regarding the franchise can only be made clear by taking sides, in order to get a better grasp of the subject. Mankind being essentially fighting animals, a contest leads the public to interest themselves in questions to which otherwise they would give but a languid attention. Therefore, I believe that, however wise Mr. Mahan may be, we of New York are exemplifying the highest order of freemen when we express our sympathy for the brave and God-fearing Boer in his fight for what he believes is right.

To stand by and see a brave little republic assaulted by a big antagonist without one word of protest, because it would be politic, and sacrificing our belief in what we believe is right, because we may find ourselves in need some day in the near future, is in line with the spirit of the times—self-interest and the devil take the hindmost. The Boer war is one of Gold, not of God. How sad to see a people going to war with a country where was found the brightest gem in the English crown!

England undoubtedly has had her share in the making of South Africa, but she is not blameless now, nor in the past, for what crimes have been committed in the name of civilization. We are too prone to give the credit to the Dutch in the upbuilding of South Africa. With all their faults, they have made South Africa what it is to-day.

The love of liberty is always to be found in the descendants of Hollanders, and the possession of it is the Americans' contribution to the Boers' cause in the present conflict. England, with all its greatness and glorious history, has often been too much lauded for its contribution to Anglo-Saxon supremacy.

The greatest lesson England ever learned was her defeat at the hands of the American colonists. Forever after England's colonial policy was improved and expanded to the islands of the sea. And she will regain her sober sense after the South African campaign. Because the Boers have been successful so far is another reason why they are worthy of all praise.

H. R. OSTROM, Holland Society.
New York, Jan. 23, 1900.

The Dog in the Manger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the Horse, the Ox, and the Ass in the story came to the manger to take of the food provided for them by the Master, they found the Dog asleep on the hay. He aroused and demanded that they leave alone his bed. They answered that it was their necessary food as provided for them. He assured them he knew nothing of any necessity for any one to eat hay. It was his bed. He came there before them, and had the prior right. If they wanted hay they might seek it elsewhere, and thereupon attempted to drive them from the premises.

In the so-called aggressions of the Government of the United States in the Philippines and the British in Africa, in the minds of some, the position of the Dog is correct. The Horse, the Ox, and the Ass, instead of defending their rights with horn and hoof, should peaceably retire and leave the Dog to his slumbers on the hay.

R. BUCKINGHAM.
Marble Dale, Conn., Jan. 22, 1900.

THE GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent utterances of those who are trying to form a Government for Hawaii throw light on the annexation proceedings, and, incidentally, on all the plans for the management of our new possessions and dependencies. There is a distinct scheme to make them "white men's countries." There is no word of justice in all that is said about them. The Hawaiian Islands in this century have passed through the stages of despotism and then of social chaos into an oligarchy. Such was the real condition of matters under the recent kingdom; such it is to-day, and such the annexationists propose to keep it. To establish themselves firmly in power by means of the backing of the United States Government was the meaning of the revolution of 1893, as to gain that power was the intention in the previous revolt.

Now, what do the men in office and their supporters in the islands wish? Cheap labor, performed by non-voters; the direction of all public affairs by the men now in power, and every favor and benefit which they can get out of the United States. In all this there is nothing criminal. The objection to it is that it is wholly repugnant to our system and our ideals. We have struggled along from oligarchies and aristocracies into democratic methods, and a real American does not want to take the back track. I do not think we can afford to be half democratic, half aristocratic, any more than to be half free and half slave. Hence it seems to me that the proper form of government for Hawaii is that of a Territory, such as is New Mexico, with a distinct American tendency, and no class distinctions or property qualifications.

Many of us have regretted the failure of the plans of the missionaries in those islands. They sought to make an Arcadia, a limited monarchy, an industrious, well-schooled, and Christian people, and a reign of the Ten Commandments. It seems to me that they might have succeeded had not the sugar industry prospered. That was the curse of Hawaii, as a friend from Fiji told me it is everywhere a curse. It brought in monopolies, coolie workmen, and white overseers; and the three are enough to ruin any land. There are a great many people who seem to think that somehow a paradise awaits a white man settling in Hawaii. Indeed, the land is lovely, but the life there is not so. If you live in town, gossip, cliques, scandal, and narrowness annoy you; if you live in the country, society you have none. Of course, one in love with nature, or one who loves outdoor work, can be happy there; but for those who desire more, Hawaii is no place. A mechanic must enter into competition with Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese. I don't think I see much chance for any other pursuit, where a man relies on his own industry, save stock raising and market gardening, and I fancy capital and Oriental labor would be needed there. Of course, there are nooks here and there where Arcadia still lingers in Hawaii. Kona and Puna, on the great island, are still full of natives, who seem to be happy and thriving. But it seems to me that the day when Americans shall fill up Hawaii with their settlements is a long way off; and that day will never come with the form of government purposed to be inflicted on Hawaii by the foreigners there now.

HENRY C. CARTER.
New York, Jan. 23, 1900.

TOLERANCE AND INTOLERANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While it is unmannerly to call names out of pure malice, it is clearly permissible, when men ally themselves with the brute creation or savage humanity in their exhibition of folly or passion or ignorance, to designate them definitively by such concrete terms as will best symbolize the passions with which they have identified themselves. On this ground I applaud, even to its title, the timely editorial of Jan. 23 under the caption "Wild Men in Public Life." It seems to me that it is possible to err in the matter of toleration for the sake of conserving a principle like that of the freedom of the press or freedom of speech. Granted that great personal inconvenience is not too large a price to pay, in order that every man may have his rightful freedom and a little more; but when the offense is so rank as that which occasioned the suppression of Havana papers by Gen. Ludlow, or that which called down the merited rebuke of The Times upon the Senators who have compromised the dignity of the American Nation, if they have not violated, as our representatives, the spirit of neutrality, then I say, toleration ceases to be a virtue. We have been warned of the folly of treating semi-savages in the same way as we would treat persons accustomed to the usages of civilized life, on the principle involved in the precept, "Cast not your pearls before swine." Is there not danger of the same sort in according to our "wild men" at home privileges which they so wantonly abuse?

A READER.
Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1900.

Maryland Statues for Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the "special" to your paper dated Baltimore, Jan. 16, which related to the statues of Marylanders to be placed in Washington, I beg to be allowed, as a descendant of none of the parties under discussion, but as a lover of justice, to correct a mistake of your correspondent which makes a vast difference in the view to be taken in the present situation. The Statuary Commission appointed to make its choice of names and to report to the last Legislature did not mention John Hanson as one of those to be honored by a statue. The act to provide for placing two statues, &c., and indorsed, "Rules suspended, read third time, and passed by yeas and nays," went through the two houses in the night session of April 4, 1898, a little before the adjournment of the Legislature sine die. Its "acts" are all printed, and this particular act—No. 311, I believe—states very clearly that the Statuary Commission recommended Charles Carroll of Carrollton for one statue, and for the other they said that if military services were to be preferred for recognition, Col. John Eager Howard would be their choice, and if civil services were to be preferred, they would recommend Thomas Johnson, first Governor of the State. The Legislature set both suggestions aside and declared that the other should be "John Hanson, the first President of the Continental Congress and ex-officio President of the United States." This statement alone testifies to the ignorance of those who rushed the measure through, literally at the eleventh hour. John Hanson was a President of the Continental Congress, but not the first. For ten days the Governor could not be prevailed upon to sign the act, but finally the deed was done, and on the acts of the Maryland Legislature it stands, "Approved, April 14, 1898."

IN THE NAME OF JUSTICE.
Baltimore, Jan. 20, 1900.

A Wrong That Should Be Righted.

From The Rochester Union.

We direct attention to a leading article from THE NEW YORK TIMES printed in another column. In a word, it shows the justice of a bill pending in Congress to right the gross wrong and nullification of a provision of the Wilson tariff act of 1894 by which manufacturers using alcohol in the arts or in medicinal compounds have been robbed of $8,000,000 through neglect of the Secretary of the Treasury to obey the law and prescribe regulations for rebate or repayment as provided. His neglect is upheld on a mere technicality by decision of the Supreme Court on a divided bench of nine Judges, 5 to 4, and therefore there is no redress except by act of Congress. Whatever justification the five Judges may claim for their decision, there can be no possible defense for a refusal by Congress to give effect to the nullified section of the Wilson tariff.

NUGGETS.

Common Complaint.

Bill—What does Gill do for his dyspepsia?
Jill—Talks about it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Mated.

They were well matched, their friends among
It was agreed, and time reveals
'Tis true—she had the waggin' tongue,
And he—he had the wheels.
Bismarck Tribune.

Trust.

Hoax—I believe everything my wife tells me.
Joax—On general principles?
Hoax—Yes; I think every man should believe about half he hears, and I prefer to believe the better half.—Philadelphia Record.

Boorish and Horrid.

A boorish young fellow from Fla.,
Made a dash through a crowded inn's ca.;
Said a lady from Me.,
As he trod on her tre.,
"I ne'er met a man who was ha."—Philadelphia Press.

Good as the Best.

"You have some fine roads, I see," said the stranger, as the native drove him over the boulevards.
"Good roads!" repeated the Pittsburger; "I should say so! They haven't better roads in Rhode Island itself."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

KISSING OUR BOYS GOOD NIGHT.

W. L. Sanford in Galveston News.

Oh! what a change comes over things,
What quiet fills the place;
The Winter evening slowly drags,
The purple flames that race
Far up the chimney seem to shed
Less cheerful warmth and light,
When, putting on their little gowns,
We kiss our boys good night.

We follow them as off they go,
With ringing laugh and shout,
To fondly tuck them in the bed
And turn the gaslight out;
And, clasped in one another's arms,
So warm and snug and tight,
They fill our hearts with worship
When we kiss our boys good night.

And as they drift to Slumberland
We linger 'round their cot,
For lo! a strange enchantment
Binds us voiceless to the spot.
And life somehow grows sweeter,
And the vexing cares take flight,
When, bending o'er their sleeping forms
We kiss our boys good night.

Then, looking to the future,
Into whose mysterious years
They must go to meet life's issues,
Now with gladness, now in tears;
We pray that He may lead them
Ever in the path of right,
When no more beneath our roof tree
We may kiss our boys good night.

DEPUTIES PASS THE LIE

Trial of Assumptionists Causes Trouble in French Chamber.

SOLDIERS REMOVE A MEMBER

Correctional Tribunal Fines the Fathers and Decrees the Dissolution of the Order.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—As a result of the accusation of the Public Prosecutor, M. Bulot, at the trial of the Assumptionist Fathers before the Correctional Tribunal, that the Assumptionists were responsible for the election of M. Jean Charles Bernard, Socialist, member for the Second District of Bordeaux, there was a scene in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, when M. Bernard called M. Bulot a liar, and the Minister of Justice, M. Monis, who rose to explain, was similarly stigmatized.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Deschanel, asked the House to censure M. Bernard, saying that the day when the Chamber allows a Minister to be insulted with impunity no discussion is possible. Amid protests from the Rightists M. Bernard was censured.

M. Lasies, Anti-Semite, member for the Condom District of the Gers, who intends to challenge the Government on the High Court prosecution, here shouted:

"The Public Prosecutor is a mere minion of the law!"

M. Deschanel called M. Lasies to order and M. Bernard cried:

"Now the lies will recommence!"

M. Deschanel begged the Chamber to listen to M. Monis's statement and put an end to the "scandalous proceedings."

M. Monis said he had letters of M. Bernard and M. Chiche, Revisionist, member for the First Division of Bordeaux, showing the Assumptionists had sided in their election. Amid uproar M. Lasies exclaimed:

"You are a bandit and a canaille!"

M. Deschanel called on him to withdraw his statement and M. Lasies said he begged the Chamber's pardon, but maintained the truth of his remarks. This increased the tumult, during which the Chamber censured M. Lasies.

The discussion then proceeded in a comparatively quiet manner, M. Chiche denying that he wrote a letter to the Assumptionists saying he owed his election to them.

A little later another storm broke. M. Bernard called M. Monis a swindler and a canaille, refused to withdraw his expressions, and the Chamber, at M. Deschanel's request, voted his temporary expulsion. M. Bernard refused to budge, the session was suspended, and a squad of soldiers, headed by the Colonel commanding the guard at the Palais Bourbon, was marched into the Chamber. The Colonel summoned M. Bernard to withdraw, and the latter protested, but obeyed, shouting as he left, "Vive la republic honnête!" while his friends responded with "Vive Bernard!"

Several other Deputies having protested at remarks made by the Public Prosecutor concerning them, the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, said he agreed that the rectifications made by some of the Deputies were perfectly legitimate. But, he added, he was astonished at the violence of the protests against a Magistrate who simply read prepared papers. The protests, he continued, were apparently based on newspaper reports, but there were none which he could declare alike, and he could not allow the Assumptionists' trial to be dragged into the Chamber for discussion while it was still proceeding.

M. Gourd, Progressist Republican, member for the Second Division of Lyons, asked that the matter be transformed into the regular form of an interpellation. M. Waldeck-Rousseau refused and asked that the Interpellation be postponed until the end of the trial.

The Chamber, amid Ministerial cheers, voted, by 319 to 214, the postponement for a month of the discussion, the incident thus ending in a virtual vote of confidence in the Government.

The trial of the twelve Assumptionist Fathers before the Correctional Tribunal resulted to-day in the sentence to pay a fine of 16f. each and the Court decreed the dissolution of the order.

The imposition of merely nominal fines is explained by the fact that the main object of the prosecution was not the punishment of the Fathers, but the dissolution of the Order, which the Government had long regarded as a reactionary political association and an important financial buttress of the Nationalist movement.

The trial began Monday. The Public Prosecutor said the defendants were prosecuted because, in violation of the law, they had been living in France for the past fifty years without the authorization of the Government or the approbation of the Holy See. It was also alleged that the Fathers were involved in the so-called Royalist and anti-Republican conspiracy. The Superior of the Order, Father Picard, who was the first of the defendants questioned, denied that he belonged to an illegal association, and declared he never took part in political agitation. Father Picard added that the Assumptionists attended to purely religious questions.

The Public Prosecutor later produced facts in support of the charge that the Fathers had entered actively into the electoral campaign against the republic. Finally, the Public Prosecutor demanded the dissolution of the order, contending that its continued existence was a menace to the social system in France.

GERMAN COURT PLANS.

Festivities Will Continue If the Empress's Mother Survives.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The curtailing of the Court festivities because the death of the mother of the Empress, the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, is expected daily, has occasioned numberless heartburns among the Court attendants. The Duchess, however, may live another week. In case she survives a défiler cour will be given for the military to-morrow. This is a novel feature, introduced by Emperor William, as hitherto the military and the civilians have been received together.

The programme for Saturday, the Emperor's birthday, as now arranged, is the following:

The Kaiser will receive the Diplomatic Corps and others in the morning. At noon he will attend religious services in the Castle Chapel. In the evening, instead of the gala opera performance, there will be a performance of Auber's "The Bronze Horse," members of the Diplomatic Corps paying for their boxes instead of attending as invited guests. Emperor William will probably appear for a short time in the royal box.

United States Ambassador White, with the other diplomats, will attend a dinner given by Prince Hohenlohe before the opera.

Ruskin's Body at Coniston Church.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The body of John Ruskin was removed to-day from Brantwood to Coniston Church. The coffin was borne by twelve villagers, and was followed by Mr. and Mrs. Severns and a few friends and neighbors. The bier was covered with blossoms. The public will be admitted to view the casket until the time of the funeral, which takes place to-morrow.

Prussian Teachers May Whip Pupils.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Dr. Studt, the new Prussian Minister of Education, has issued a decree abolishing the restrictions of his predecessor and fully re-establishing the right of a public school teacher to inflict corporal punishment. This has caused amazement in Liberal circles.

German Sugar Trust Established.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Vossische Zeitung to-night claims that the Sugar Trust is now fully established and that 200 out of the 400 sugar refineries in Germany have joined the combination.

The Afghan Ameer Takes Precautions.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Afghan Ameer, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, has ordered all roads leading from Herat to Kutschk, in Transcaspia, to be guarded, and at the same time the frontier garrisons have been reinforced.

Plague Invades Argentina.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentine Republic, Jan. 24.—The bubonic plague has broken out at Rosario, and a rigorous cordon has been established at that place.

CASE AGAINST ZOLA POSTPONED.

Libel Suit Goes Over a Week—Labori's Action Also Adjourned.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The trial of the libel suit brought by M. Judet of the Petit Journal against M. Zola has been postponed for a week in order to allow the Assumptionists' trial to be disposed of.

The suit brought by Maître Labori against the Libre Parole has been postponed to Feb. 26.

CHINESE PIRATES ACTIVE.

Try to Levy Blackmail on Foreign Firms at Canton.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says:

"The pirates, emboldened by recent successes, have been again attempting to blackmail foreign firms at Canton. They have demanded 10,000 taels from the China Merchants' Steamship Company and 50,000 taels each from Reuter, Brackelman & Co. and Deacon & Co., under a threat to blow up their offices with dynamite.

"The Chinese authorities are consulting with the foreign Consuls. The German gunboat Iltis was telegraphed for, and is now anchored off Shameen."

Will Exhibit German Wine at Paris.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—It is now decided that the German wine product dealers will exhibit at the Paris Exposition. Seventy-three exhibitors will place on view 332 samples.

Prairie Takes More Exhibits Feb. 1.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—It is announced at the Navy Department that the Prairie, with the second installment of exhibits for the Paris Exposition, will sail from New York about Feb. 1, and Baltimore Feb. 5, for Havre.

Blood Flows in a French Duel.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—A duel was fought yesterday at the village of Maisons-Laffitte between the well-known sportsman M. Jacques de Bremond, owner of the race horse Holocauste, which stumbled and broke his pastern at the English Derby last year, and a young clubman named Perier, partner in a champagne firm. It arose out of a trivial dispute. Both men were plinked in the lung, M. de Bremond dangerously and M. Perier slightly.

TO BUY TISSOT'S PAINTINGS.

Brooklyn Institute Secures an Option on the Collection Illustrating the Life of Christ.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, through its President, A. Augustus Healy, has secured the option for the purchase of the Tissot collection of paintings illustrating the life of Christ, and numbering about 400 pictures. At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the institute, held on Tuesday, A. Augustus Healy, the President, said that through the efforts of a number of the members of the institute it was possible to buy the entire collection for $60,000, and a resolution authorizing the Director and the Committee on Art Museum to raise by public subscription the money necessary was adopted. The sum of $13,100 was subscribed at the meeting. The option on the paintings expires on March 1.

If the paintings become the property of the Brooklyn Institute they will be placed in one of the large galleries of the Institute Museum on Eastern Parkway. It is said that if the institute purchases the paintings, M. Tissot has agreed to come to America and supervise the decoration of the gallery in which it is proposed to place them. It is also said that he has offered to paint a large portrait of Christ to place at the end of the gallery in which it is planned to place the smaller paintings.

The Tissot collection was painted between the years 1887 and 1897, and is considered to be the most important series of scenes in the life of Christ made since the great masters of the Italian, Spanish, and Dutch schools of painting. The artist spent ten years in Palestine in the study of the country, the people, the history of the Jews from the earliest times, the temples, the shrines, and all the physical conditions that surrounded Christ and the Jewish people at the beginning of the Christian era.

Interest in the works of M. Tissot has been greatly increased since his paintings have been exhibited in Paris, London, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities.

ARTIST ACCUSES A CRITIC.

Henry W. Ranger Has David C. Preyer Arrested on the Charge of Criminal Libel.

On the complaint of Henry W. Ranger, the well-known American landscape artist, David C. Preyer, editor and publisher of the art journal known as The Collector and Art Critic, was arrested yesterday on the charge of criminal libel, and brought before Justice Hogan at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Charles Miller appeared for Mr. Ranger, and Leavitt Hunt for Mr. Preyer. The arrest created much excitement in art circles up town when the news of it became known.

Justice Hogan, after looking at the papers in the case, released Mr. Preyer on his own parole until to-morrow. It is quite likely, it is said, that whether or not the case is dismissed to-morrow it will be pushed civilly by either plaintiff or defendant.

Mr. Ranger applied for the warrant for Mr. Preyer's arrest on the ground that he had been libeled in the issue of The Collector and Art Critic of Jan. 13. In this issue there appeared an editorial which alleged that Mr. Ranger, some of whose works were about to be introduced to the notice of the English public, was less representative of American art than others specified, and containing sharp criticism of his style.

It was said yesterday by people well informed in art matters that if Mr. Ranger could have Mr Preyer held on the charge of criminal libel this notice of his work, other art writers and critics could be frequently proceeded against when they published adverse notices or criticisms of artists' works. Mr. Preyer, it is said, intends to summon other art writers, who he states have expressed opinions of the same general character as his own, and the case has led to wide discussion.

Mr. Preyer was formerly associated in the editorship of the Collector with C. C. Ruthrauff, the picture owner and collector. Mr. Preyer resigned from the editorship of The Collector last year, and started his present journal, The Collector and Art Critic. Mr. Ruthrauff and Mr. Ranger are said to be warm friends and associates in the Lotos and other clubs.

It was yesterday remarked in art circles that formerly when an artist of any standing in New York felt himself aggrieved by adverse criticism or notice on the part of any art writer or critic he took his revenge by using his influence to have the offending writer or critic blackballed whenever the latter might come up for election to a leading club of an artistic and literary character. The arrest for alleged criminal libel of an offending critic, it was further remarked, would seem to be a departure from the old method.

RUNAWAY IN SIXTH AVENUE.

Mrs. Egbert B. Seaman Hurt and Her Carriage Wrecked—Horses Frightened by an Elevated Train.

A team of horses attached to a coupé, in which was seated Mrs. Egbert B. Seaman of 788 Park Avenue, became unmanageable at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street yesterday, and dashed into an elevated railroad pillar, wrecking the carriage and throwing the driver from his seat. The driver, Frederick Childs, of 16 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was taken to the New York Hospital with a broken thigh. Mrs. Seaman was taken to the same hospital.

It was said at the hospital last night that Mrs. Seaman was not seriously hurt, her only injury being a bruise on the left side of the head. Mr. Seaman, who is the proprietor of a livery stable at Park Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, said his wife would be out again in two or three days. He said she was riding behind a rather spirited team of horses, which became frightened at a passing elevated train, and that when the driver got them under control another train had come along causing them to start again. Just then a newspaper wagon had come along, and the coupé collided with it. His wife had obeyed his oft-repeated instructions to remain quiet and open the window. She had not attempted to jump out, which accounted, in his opinion, for her not being killed.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

"Die Meistersinger" Sung for the First Time This Season.

Wagner's comic opera, "Die Meistersinger," was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time this season. The audience was one of uncommon size, and it paid the tribute of the closest attention to the performance. This tribute was more than perfunctory, for it was commanded by the merits of a representation of more than ordinary fidelity to the composer's intentions. If the outcome was not always in accord with the aims of the singers, the shortcomings were due to natural limitations and to personal peculiarities not always possible, and invariably very inconvenient to overstep. The interest of the comedy was sustained from beginning to end, and in the treatment of the stage groupings and action there were evidences that Mr. Van Rooy, the Hans Sachs; Mr. Friederichs, the Beckmesser, and Mme. Schumann-Heink, fresh from the Baireuth experiences of last Summer, had been potent influences in the preparations for the production.

The reconciliation of the two elements, recitative always bordering on speech and pure lyric singing, which are the fundamental factors of the vocal part of "Die Meistersinger," is not always so successfully achieved as it was last night. Most of the conversational recitation is in the hands of Beckmesser, and this character was last night, to the benefit of the audience, in the hands of such a capable interpreter as Fritz Friederichs, who is conceded to be the best Beckmesser in Germany. Those who were expecting that he would attempt to sing the music may have been disappointed, but those who fully understood the dramatic purpose of Wagner in writing the part were delighted with his complete and convincing conception of the character, one that did not include any element of buffoonery, and a presentation of it which never transcended the bounds of legitimate comedy. His treatment of the text was deliciously funny, and his parlando, which often ran into simple talk, was a much more convincing demonstration of the possibilities of Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies's "cantillation" than that admirable singer's own.

Happily paired with this Beckmesser was the Magdalena of Mme. Schumann-Heink, an impersonation perfect in its conception and deliciously delicately artistic in its details of execution. It was worth going to the opera last night just to hear the humorous manner in which she pronounced the words. The contribution to the lower comedy of the opera made by Mr. Breuer as David was very small, and his singing was of a kind on which comment is best omitted.

Mr. Van Rooy appeared as Hans Sachs for the first time here. His interpretation of the part was conscientious and painstaking; but for some reason, not easy to name, it missed the note of genial bigheartedness which is essential to conviction in this part. Possibly this was due to his deficiency in variety of facial expression, and it may also have been the result of the explosive energy of his singing. Whatever was the cause, his Hans Sachs lacked definiteness of characterization and warmth of feeling. Mr. Dippel was a gallant and demonstrative Walther von Stolzing, but he was not wholly satisfactory in his delivery of the lyric measures of his rôle. Mr. Bertram was a wholly conventional Pogner, but he sang the address with dignity and earnestness. The minor masters were all badly represented, and their singing in the first act was a thing to make angels weep.

Mme. Eames was the same lovely Eva as of old, and the change from Italian to German, not made for the first time last night, did not prevent her from singing the music beautifully. The apprentices were a lively set and contributed much to the animation of the same. Mr. Paur conducted, and for him and the orchestra hearty commendation is in order. The orchestral work was full of flexibility, grace, and musical beauty. The instruments sang their share of the work most vocally, and Mr. Paur showed a complete understanding of the work and a genuine sympathy with it.

"THE ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR."

Mrs. Langtry to Recite Kipling's Poem at Each Performance.

Mrs. Langtry having received numerous requests to recite Rudyard Kipling's patriotic poem, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," has consented to give the recitation every evening and matinee for the remainder of her engagement at the Garden Theatre, beginning next Monday night.

The poem will be recited at the close of each performance, as it was given in London, Mrs. Langtry being attired in the semi-military costume. Immediately following the close of the performance the orchestra will play the music composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan especially for this poem.

Charles Frohman's New Comic Opera.

From present indications and recent announcement from London, it appears that Charles Frohman intends to make a new departure in theatrical attractions by presenting for the first time in this city at some future day a new comic opera in two acts, entitled, "The Rose of Persia; or, The Story-Teller and the Slave." The piece is by Basil Hood and Sir Arthur Sullivan. Mr. Frohman purchased the American rights from D'Oly Carte through his English representative. The opera is the present attraction at the Savoy Theatre in London, where it has been filling a successful engagement since Nov. 29.

THE STRAND THEATRE TRANSFER.

The Broadhurst Brothers to Remain in the London Field.

The sudden leasing of the Strand Theatre in London by the Broadhurst Brothers last season has ended in the latter sub-letting the house to Frank Curzon, the present manager of the Avenue Theatre, who will take possession Feb. 10. Mr. Curzon will accordingly produce a three-act farcical comedy, entitled "Facing the Music," by H. J. Darnley.

George Broadhurst said yesterday that he and his brother had accomplished all they desired in the English metropolis by the establishment of their name, and that the turning over to the new managers of the Strand Theatre their lease, which has nearly seven years more to continue, does not in any way mean that they intend to abandon the English theatrical field. Mr. Broadhurst added that he and his brother were negotiating with the owners of the Vaudeville, and if successful in securing the house they would revive "The Wrong Mr. Wright," so as to extend the run of the play, which has been doing an excellent business, considering the unsettled condition of affairs in London on account of the South African war.

E. E. Rice to Have a Benefit.

Several prominent theatrical managers met yesterday and decided to tender a benefit performance to Edward E. Rice, at the Metropolitan Opera House Thursday afternoon, Feb. 15. Almost all the theatrical managers in this city will be identified with the affair, and they promise to do all they can to promote its success and make the bill to be presented a notable one. The entertainment will commemorate Mr. Rice's twenty-fifth year as a New York manager. Owing to some unfortunate enterprises he was identified with recently and to show their appreciation of his past service for theatricals the New York managers determined to give him the benefit.

Rudolph Aronson Goes to Europe.

Rudolph Aronson sailed for Europe yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic. He will go direct to Paris for the purpose of closing negotiations for the establishment of a roof garden during the exposition. He will then visit Vienna to procure the American concession for the Buffet Automatique. During his stay abroad Mr. Aronson will make an effort to get some new specialties for the Sire Brothers to be given at the New York roof garden.

Benefit at Fifth Avenue Theatre.

A performance will be given Thursday afternoon, Feb. 8, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, for the benefit of the Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, in charge of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart. Edwin Knowles has given the use of the theatre and the entertainment will be under the direction of Augustus Pitou, who promises to arrange an attractive programme for the occasion.

Miss Nethersole at Atlantic City.

Word was received in this city yesterday from Washington, D. C., that Miss Olga Nethersole has improved sufficiently to allow her to leave that city for Atlantic City, where she will remain until it is time for her to come to New York to appear at Wallack's Theatre in "Sapho." It is regarded as probable that the play will be presented next Monday night.

"The Belle of New York" in Berlin.

BERLIN Jan. 24.—The American play "The Belle of New York" will be presented here next Summer in English, with an American ensemble.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was not a particularly gay day, and was filled with incidents more than events. The afternoon was devoted to "at homes," and the most notable of these informal receptions were given by Mrs. James M. Varnum, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, and Mrs. Willard S. Brown. The evening, with no other distractions of importance, brought one of the best houses yet seen at the opera, where "Die Meistersinger" was produced. The third Wednesday cotillion was danced at Delmonico's, and there was quite a good attendance at the wedding at St. George's Church in the afternoon of Mr. William A. Robinson and Miss Elwyna L. Lee.

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To-day will make up in the way of social events for the dullness of yesterday. The afternoon is crowded with "at homes," including those of Mrs. George T. Bonner and Miss Mabel Bonner of 115 East Twenty-first Street, Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush and daughters of 142 West Fifty-seventh Street, Mrs. George Shrady of 8 East Sixty-sixth Street, Mrs. James Francis Ruggles of 69 Irving Place, Mrs. Robert McMaster Gillespie of 8 West Fifty-third Street, Mrs. Louis F. Bishop of 54 West Fifty-fifth Street, Mrs. James Brown Lord of 603 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Lawrence Jacob of 42 East Forty-ninth Street, Mrs. R. P. Lounsbery of 12 East Thirty-fifth Street, and the Misses Parsons, daughters of Mr. John E. Parsons, of 30 East Thirty-sixth Street. Mrs. Henry H. Cook and her daughter, Mme. de Heredia, will give a large reception with music at their residence, 1 East Seventy-eighth Street, this afternoon. The evening will be filled with dancing, with the second meeting of the Knickerbocker Dancing Class at Delmonico's; the second Assembly ball at the Astoria, and for a less fashionable, but still representative element, the annual Old Guard ball at the Metropolitan Opera House.

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At the wedding of Miss Elizabeth C. Fordyce Barker and Mr. Murray Witherbee Dodge, which is to be celebrated at St. Thomas's Church on Feb. 6 at 12 o'clock, Miss Lillian F. Barker, sister of the bride, will be her maid of honor, and Miss Alice Babcock and Miss Fifi Potter will be the bridesmaids. Mr. Marshall Dodge, a brother of the bridegroom, will be best man, and the ushers will be William Dixon, Harry Hollister, Lawrence Stoddard, John Adams Dodge, Frederic Kernochan, Jr., Charles Brayton, and Samuel Hawley. The bridal party at the wedding of Mr. Eugene Lentilhon and Miss Florence Bergh Brown in the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Tuesday, Feb. 27, will be composed of Miss Mary Holden of Boston, Mass., who will be the maid of honor, and Messrs. Richard King, A. Cochran, A. W. Whitney, and A. Maclay Rentz, who will be Mr. Lentilhon's ushers. The wedding of Mr. Frederick Longfellow and Miss Julia Livingston Delafield will take place about the end of April.

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There was a quiet little wedding celebrated at St. John's Church at Far Rockaway, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon, the news of which will bring surprise to many people. It was that of Mr. Charles E. Sherman of California and Miss Hannah Newbold Lawrence, a daughter of the late Alfred Lawrence, and a sister of Mr. John Lawrence, who married Miss Alice W. Work. Miss Lawrence is related to several prominent Long Island families, and is a cousin of Mr. John Suydam and Mrs. Walter Suydam and of Mr. James W. Walsh. By the death of her parents in 1884, she and her brother, Mr. John Lawrence, inherited a goodly property, and are now owners of a large land holding at Lawrence, L. I., where for many years they have resided. Miss Lawrence, who has devoted herself for some years largely to charitable work, spent a Winter recently in Southern California, where she met Mr. Sherman. The ceremony, which was attended by only a few immediate relatives, was celebrated by the Rev. S. W. Sayres, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church.

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The advance notices for the Lenten badminton and other clubs are beginning to appear, a sure sign that the end of the season is in sight. The Junior Badminton Club will meet, as in previous years, on ten consecutive Tuesday evenings, excepting Shrove Tuesday, beginning next Tuesday evening. The meetings will be held in the armory of the Berkeley School Building at Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street. The officers of this club are Arthur M. Hunter, President; S. Schieffelin Stebbins, Vice President; P. Chauncey Anderson, Treasurer, and Philip Livingston, Secretary, and these with George B. Agnew, Bayner Clarkson, and Charles R. Swords, compose the Executive Committee of the club. The patronesses of the club are Mesdames Henry A. Coster, Delafield, Furniss, Howard H. Henry, Henry Lewis Morris, John G. Neeser, Parsons, John V. L. Pruyn, Philip Rhinelander, Samuel Riker, Jr., Philip J. Sands, and Henry G. Trevor.

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Florida is rejoicing in a titled visitor, who is said to be the Viscount de Visonl, a son of the Italian Chancellor. The Viscount is reported to be a crack golf player and a good all-around sportsman. He is at present displaying his skill and delighting the natives at Tampa, Fla.

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The reception and musicale to be given by Mrs. H. H. Cook and her daughter, Mme. de Heredia at their residence, 1 East Seventy-eighth Street, one of the most beautiful houses on upper Fifth Avenue, this afternoon will be one of the chief social events of the day. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have one of the finest estates at Lenox and have come to be prominent members of the Lenox colony. The place they formerly owned on the Cliffs at Newport, and which lies between the Brooks and Frederick Vanderbilt estates, is now owned by ex-Commodore Gerry. The artists who are to appear this afternoon at the musicale are M. Pol Plançon, Miss Metcalf, the soprano, and Mr. Arakoa, the English comic singer. The musicale will be under the management of Mr. Victor Beigel, who will be the accompanist.

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At the musicale to be given on Feb. 10 by Mrs. George Gould, at her residence, 857 Fifth Avenue, the Kaltenborn String Orchestra will play, and Mme. Emma Eames and Signor Scotti of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing. The programme is not yet completed, and it is reported that Paderewski may appear and play a concerto with the orchestra.

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Notwithstanding repeated announcements to the contrary, Mrs. Charles H. Leland and Miss Luisita Leland, who are spending the Winter at the Cambridge, will not go abroad to join Mr. Leland and Miss Maude Leland, who are in Paris. Mrs. Leland suffers so when at sea that a trip abroad for her, is said to be out of the question. Mr. Leland and Miss Maude Leland may remain abroad for the Summer.

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Mr. Philip Livingston, who married Miss Juliet Morris of Morrisania, is not the Philip Livingston who has been mentioned as the brother of Lady Maria Livingston, who died in Paris on Jan. 13 last. Mr. Livingston is not in any way connected with the branch of the family to which Lady Maria Livingston belonged.

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Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman did not give a large dinner on Tuesday evening, as was erroneously announced yesterday in a morning newspaper. Mrs. Hoffman has, however, issued cards for a dinner at her residence, 58 East Seventy-ninth Street, on next Tuesday night. Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., of 52 West Fifty-second Street, will give a dinner on Tuesday evening next and a luncheon on Feb. 1. There are no fewer than fifteen large dinners announced for next Tuesday evening.

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Among those booked to sail to-day for Mediterranean ports on the Augusta Victoria are Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Elsa Bronson, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Miss Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Ripley, and Mr. George C. Taylor.

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The Thursday Evening Club will hold its regular monthly meeting this evening at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, 1 East Fifty-fifth Street. The entertainment will consist of some stereopticon views of Alaskan scenery, taken by a member of Mr. Harriman's party to Alaska last Summer.

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The third meeting of the Wednesday or Southern Cotillion organization took place last evening at Delmonico's. The cotillion was led by Mr. Arthur Skelton Wily, dancing with Miss Heloise Beeckman. Among the members present were Henry C. Adams, William M. Aiken, George Gordon Battle, Edward L. Brown, John C. Breckinridge, Louis F. Bishop, Dr. George Huston Bell, Walter Coles Cabell, St. John Chilton, Dr. W. W. Carter, Norman J. Coudert, D. Mountjoy Cloud, Charles A. Deshon, Turner D. Day, John F. Everhart, Lieut. George R. Evans, U. S. N., Richard Francis Goldsborough, James Lindsay Gordon, Dr. Harwood Huntington, John S. Hill, Rider Henry, F. V. Henshaw, Bernard J. Harrison, Alfred D. Harding, James L. Johnson, Arthur Jonns, F. G. Landon, Dr. George Bolling Lee, Julius J. Mason, H. Snowdon Marshall, Lang Murray, Archie M. Quarrier, Montgomery Schuyler, and John Howell Williams.

Noticeable among the young women present were: Miss Helen Aiken, Miss Marie Vernon Brown, Miss Lucy Carter Byrd, Miss Bettie B. Booker, Miss Auralie de Mauriac, Miss Marie S. Douglas, Miss Catharine Clark, Miss Pauline M. Cory, Miss Carolyn D. Eidlitz, Miss Ethel T. Edson, Miss Olga L. Gossier, Miss Estelle Hartshorne, Miss Lelia B. Harrison, Miss Anna Herrick, Miss Louise E. Jones, Miss Ellen Bagby of Virginia, Miss Douglas Quinn, and Miss Castleman of Kentucky. The fourth and last Wednesday cotillion for the season will occur on St. Valentine's day, or rather evening, Feb. 14, at Delmonico's.

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At the Second Assembly Ball, this evening at the Astoria, the cotillion will be led by Mr. Alexander Hadden. Those who will receive are Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding. The ball promises to be more largely attended than a Second Assembly has been for some years past.

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The first of a series of ten talks by M. L. Boisse, an officer of the French Academy, under the auspices of the "Huguenot Society of America," will take place to-day at the residence of Mr. James Stokes, 68 Park Avenue. The subject for this morning's talk will be "Etymologies du mot: Huguenot. Heresies—Progrès des Heresies.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are yet at Biltmore, and they will remain there until late in the Spring. They have had a number of relatives and friends stopping with them, but have not been entertaining, as they are in mourning. The Marquise de Talleyrand Perigord has been one of their recent guests. Mr. Paul Leicester Ford and Mr. and Mrs. McNamee have been stopping on the Biltmore estate. Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri have taken a cottage near Biltmore, with a grand view of the sweep of the French Broad. Asheville, which is near by, has been very gay this Winter. Capt. O. W. Budd, United States Army, gave a tea at the Swannanoa Country Club on Tuesday. Golf has been very popular. Among the visitors at Asheville are Mrs. Chisolm, Miss G. Thompson, and Miss Folsom of this city and Mrs. W. H. Force of Cedarhurst, L. I.

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The season at Meadow Brook is over. Nearly every one has moved to town, and a large consignment of dogs and horses have been sent to Aiken, S. C. Mrs. Albert Stevens has closed her place at Wheatley Hills, and is at the Bristol, in this city. At Aiken are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. E. Lee Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pellew (Miss Jay) and Miss Pellew, and Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell. Mr. William Butler Duncan is at his place, Orangedrove. Mr. and Mrs. Clinch Smith and Mrs. Duncan Elliott and the Clarence Dinsmores have settled in their cottages.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., were yesterday in Philadelphia. They have been on a visit South. According to a Philadelphia newspaper, "they only stopped en route from Aiken and Biltmore, and did not go anywhere, taking more interest in Baldwin's boiler factory than in society." This was the first visit of the Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jrs., to Biltmore since their wedding. At the christening of the little Vanderbilt baby some weeks ago, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., and some of the Shepard family were present. Mrs. George Vanderbilt and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have always kept up cordial relations. Since the death of the elder Mr. Vanderbilt the Cornelius Vanderbilts have been much more en rapport with the family, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt being a general favorite.

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On Tuesday evening Mr. Alexander Lambert gave a dinner at his residence, 122 East Fifty-eighth Street, to Mr. Paderewski, the famous pianist, prior to his departure yesterday for his Western tour. The decorations were in red and white, the Polish colors, and some of the dishes were Polish. The guests were, besides the guest of honor, Edouard de Reszke, Timothy Adamowski, Prof. Horatio Parker of Yale University, H. E. Krehbiel, W. J. Henderson, E. R. Bacon, Mr. Tauscher, the husband of Mme. Gadski, Mr. Maurice de Nevers, Dr. Albert W. Kohn, and Dr. Manges.

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The Philadelphia Drexels are still entertaining as an aftermath of the Cassatt-Fell wedding. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel gave a dinner on Tuesday in honor of Miss Grey of Albany and Miss McCormick of Chicago, who were two of the bridesmaids. Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle has also cards out for several dinners. The Duke and Duchess d'Arcos are in Philadelphia, and are being entertained, as is also Mr. Wu Ting Fang.

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Cards are out for the annual reception at the Metropolitan Club, on Feb. 22. To-day will bring the last of the receptions at the University Club.

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Senator Wetmore and Mrs. Wetmore and Miss Edith Wetmore are at present in Washington, where the Wetmores are established for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Emlen Roosevelt are in the same city. They were entertained on Tuesday by Secretary Root and Mrs. Root.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Robinson—Lee.

Mr. William Applebye Robinson of England and Miss Edwyna Louise Lee, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Senff, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford. The maid of honor was Miss Sallie Roe, youngest daughter of E. P. Roe, and the best man was Mr. Henry C. Lee. The bride's gown was of ivory white satin trimmed with tulle. Her veil was of tulle, and she carried a bouquet of white jonquils. The maid of honor and bridesmaids were gowned in white silk trimmed with tulle and wore white tulle hats. The bridesmaids carried bouquets of pink roses tied with pink ribbons, and the maid of honor's bouquet was of red roses.

Blodget—Thompson.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 24.—Miss Marie Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Thompson, and Henry Townsend Blodget of New York City were married to-day by the Rev. Dr. J. Huse Eastman at the First Presbyterian Church. Over one thousand invitations had been issued, and the large church edifice was thronged to witness the nuptials. The church interior was decorated with palms, ferns, flowers, and potted plants. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Elsie, as maid of honor. The flower girls were Miss Rebecca Clark of Brooklyn, N. Y., a cousin of the bride, and Miss Genevieve Sanford of Lawrence, L.I., a niece of the bridegroom. The best man was George B. Sanford of New York City, a brother-in-law of the bridegroom. F. B. Parsons of Boston, Mass.; John E. Carpenter of New York City, Norman Farquhar, and Henry Sheafer of Pottsville, Wilson Lloyd of New York City, and Capt. James Archbold of Pottsville were the ushers.

Lockwood—Manning.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 24.—Miss Daisy L. Manning and Lloyd T. Lockwood of Ridgefield were married this evening at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss M. J. Allen, the Rev. Dr. Washington Choate of New York officiating. The bride wore a costume of white silk, and carried bride roses. A hundred guests from New York, Brooklyn, Wilton, Ridgefield, and Stamford were present.

Brigham's Will to be Contested.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The will of the late Robert B. Brigham, the millionaire restaurant keeper, who left about $2,000,000 for a home for incurables, will be contested by Mrs. Frances G. Brigham of New York. She filed an appearance in the Suffolk Probate Court to-day through her New York and Boston counsel to oppose the will, which was to come to-morrow for allowance if no objection was made to it.

MRS. PULLAR SAW WALLER.

Testimony of First Wife of the Man Who Accuses ex-Governor of Connecticut.

When the suit against ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut and others, brought by Joseph W. Pullar, to set aside a contract made under alleged duress by which he transferred a $50,000 interest in the will of his second wife, Johanna, to ex-Gov. Waller and Alfred K. Page, was resumed before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday, the plaintiff's first wife, Mary T. Pullar, took the stand.

Mrs. Pullar testified that she was married to Joseph W. Pullar in 1877 and separated from him in 1892. "I heard that Mrs. Johanna Goodwin had been married to Mr. Pullar after our separation," she continued. "I thought maybe she did not know that he was already married, so I called at her house to tell her about it."

Mrs. Pullar said that she heard of Mrs. Goodwin's death in 1896. She testified that James Farrell had called on her in April, 1897, and asked her if she knew that her husband had been married to another woman. "I told him," said Mrs. Pullar, "that there was no record of such a marriage. Mr. Farrell then told me that Mrs. Goodwin had left Pullar $70,000, and that he would look out for me in the matter."

She declared that she had called several times at ex-Gov. Waller's office, and that his partner, Mr. Carleton, had told her that Mrs. Goodwin was incompetent to make a will, that the

AGAINST THE HORTON LAW

Advocates of Its Repeal Argue Before Codes Committee.

OPPOSITION TO APPEAR FEB. 7

Assemblyman Lewis, the Introducer of the Repeal, Defends His Bill in Strong Language.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Codes Committee of the Assembly gave a hearing to-day on Assemblyman Lewis's bill, which calls for the entire repeal of the so-called Horton law, which permits prize fighting in the State. Prior to listening to the arguments advanced in favor of the bill, Chairman Weekes fixed Wednesday, Feb. 7, as the date for the final hearing, at which time those in opposition will be heard, after which the adherents of the bill will reply briefly. Assemblyman T. P. Sullivan informed the committee that the opposition would be formidable, and would take up several hours of the committee's time.

Assemblyman H. D. Stevens of Franklin presented a memorial favoring the repeal of the Horton law, signed by the leading citizens of that county, and requesting their representatives in both branches of the Legislature to work for the passage of the Lewis bill. Assemblyman F. W. Griffiths of Wayne and L. M. Martin of Clinton presented petitions favoring the repeal of the present law singed by various organizations in those counties, all of which were placed on file.

The Rev. Dr. Hite, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, was the first speaker. He opened his remarks by stating that there was an overwhelming sentiment throughout the State for the repeal of the law which permits prize fighting, which was certainly an indication that the law as it now stands, would be repealed. "The repeal of this law would not interfere with athletics so far as it is wholesome, pure, and healthful," continued the speaker. "We all believe in taking care of our bodies from a physical standpoint, but we are denouncedly and strenuously opposed to prize fights and the prize ring. We as Americans feel a great horror and shrinkage for Spanish bull fights, but, gentlemen of the committee, I feel that the bull fight is not to be compared for brutality with prize fighting. I stand here before you in behalf of the fathers and mothers of the young men who are growing up and ask you to repeal this law, which has been a blot on the escutcheon of our State."

At the conclusion of the reverend gentleman's remarks, Mr. Sanders of New York asked him what he thought of football as a sport, to which he made answer that he was opposed to it as being brutal, but thought it infinitely removed from the atmosphere and level of the prize ring.

"Have you ever seen a prizefight?" interposed Mr. Roche.

"No."

"What athletic associations are there in Albany County?" was the next question put.

"I can't say."

Assemblyman Swift of Broome, who was the next speaker, said that he drew the line at prizefighting. The way to amend the present law, he thought, was to amend it by root and branch, as it was a standing disgrace to the State to have it on the statute books.

"Is it not a fact that the Young Men's Christian Associations have boxing in their gymnasiums," asked Mr. Frisbie.

"Very true," was the response, "but boxing and prizefighting I regard as entirely different things."

"Oh, then you sanction sparring exhibitions, but object to prizefighting?" interjected Mr. Sanders of New York.

"The law hasn't been lived up to or enforced, and these so-called scientific exhibitions are prizefights pure and simple," retorted Mr. Swift.

Mr. Lewis, the introducer of the bill, was the last speaker. He said:

"My bill was really introduced a year in advance of public sentiment, it was regarded at that time as a huge joke, and an amendment was tacked on by a gentleman supposed to be interested in prizefighting for profit which forced me to move to strike out the enacting clause and virtually killing the bill. For nearly fifty years the policy of the State of New York has been to prohibit everything in the nature of a prizefight. Fighters were regarded as brawlers and disturbers of the public peace.

"What are the results of the Horton law? The passage of that act opened the doors of the State of New York to every prizefighter. Those persons who 'toil not, neither do they spin,' but who desire to promote their own selfish purposes without giving anything of value in return, proceeded to incorporate athletic associations and to lease buildings in which to hold fights. The provision tacked to Section 468 in 1896 was designed deliberately for the purpose of permitting the carrying on of prizefighting in this State for profit. No other reason can be assigned. No person can tell me that George Horton did not know what results would follow.

"Sparring was permitted by members of athletic associations before the Horton law was passed, and will be permitted after it is repealed. But sparring for exercise and fun is not prizefighting such as is conducted by the New York Athletic Club, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Coney Island Club, Lenox Club, and other clubs of a like ilk in Greater New York.

"Statistics will show you gentlemen of the committee that last year nine human beings lost their lives in the United States in the prize ring. Is that sporting? In forty-four States of the union prizefighting is absolutely prohibited. This law as it now stands permits about a dozen men of New York City to fill their pockets; these favored few conspired together to secure the passage of an amendment to the law so that they could give prize fights for an admission and disgrace the State.

"No man here will dare say that the Choynski-McCoy fight was not a brutal exhibition, or the one that preceded it. If the law permitting prize fighting is to remain on our statute books, then in heaven's name let us place dueling also on the statute books. When you challenge a man to a duel you probably have good cause for it, but there is no good reason for prizefighting, excepting to pound one another for money.

"You legislators will be held responsible by the people if this law is not repealed, as the eyes of the masses are fastened upon you, and I tell you, gentlemen, that whosoever fails to vote for this repeal is a doomed man. Popular sentiment demands its repeal, and you must bow to the inevitable. If this Horton law has any supporters they are to be found among the Democratic members, not the Republicans, and you will find that those who are most active to defeat this bill are those who are personally interested and who represent the sporting element of New York City."

Mr. Fiske of Brooklyn wanted to know if the speaker knew how many deaths had been caused by football playing, which question Mr. Lewis answered in the negative.

Mr. Sanders of New York presented a petition from the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States urging the committee not to consider the Lewis bill in a favorable light.

BOXING PROMOTERS HAPPY.

Sure the Horton Law Is Safe and Will Introduce Reforms.

The managers of the boxing clubs in this city are in much better humor than for some time, for the word has been passed along the line to them that the Horton law will not be repealed, and they feel safe in going ahead with new plans. Manager Considine of the Broadway Athletic Club has arranged for several reforms which may in future do away with the dissatisfaction that has been shown by the patrons at many of the shows held there.

One of the improvements contemplated is the naming of two judges in addition to the referee. The judges will decide on what constitutes a foul or a hold, and at the conclusion of a bout they will vote that the decision be awarded as it appears to them it should be. If they do not agree the referee will be empowered to order extra rounds until a sufficient number have been fought for them to give a decision.

This change will meet with the approval generally of the patrons, for it will in a great measure do away with draw contests. It is also proposed to have an electrical clock hung in the ring in order that a correct count may be taker in scoring knockouts.

At the Coney Island Athletic Club there are signs of a new lease of life. The principal interest in the club passed yesterday to "Tom" O'Rourke, and he and "Alec" Brown will hereafter conduct the club's affairs. William A. Brady, who obtained the controlling interest in the club before the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight last year, has, it is said, been frozen out of the management.

Bids for Corbett-Jeffries Fight.

At a meeting yesterday between representatives of James J. Corbett and James J. Jeffries, Feb. 1 was decided upon as the closing date for bids by clubs for the boxing contest between these two men for the championship of the world. The Coney Island, Broadway, Utica, Buffalo, and San Francisco Athletic Clubs will bid for the contest. William A. Brady has received a proposition from the Paris Hippodrome, offering a percentage with a guarantee of 125,000f. for the contest to take place in Paris in July or August.

STATE EXCISE REPORT.

Total Collections, $12,643,593—Criminal Convictions Increase—Arrests for Drunkenness Decrease.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The report of the State Commissioner of Excise for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1899, shows:

Total collections, $12,643,593.64; County Treasurers' fees, $61,344.93, leaving a net balance for the fiscal year of $12,582,248.71. Of this amount the State's share was $4,231,231.06, and the cities and towns' share $8,351,017.65.

The report states that a review of the year's work shows a large increase of business in every branch. Rebates exceed those of last year, and have greatly increased each year since the law went into effect. The system adopted for their payment operates satisfactorily when correct surrender papers are furnished.

Excise litigation during the year has been varied, and covers 453 legal proceedings in which the department has been interested, 361 of which pertain to the fiscal year. Many decisions have been made by the courts sustaining important and essential provisions of the law.

More criminal convictions have been secured under the law than in any previous year. Slot machine gambling had special attention, and the efforts of the Commissioner to rid the State of this nuisance from places selling liquor have been uniformly successful and satisfactory. A large number of actions were brought against dealers maintaining these machines.

The statistics of arrests for drunkenness and public intoxication have been compiled for the fiscal year, and show a decrease as compared with previous years, under the present law, or under operation of the old excise law. This decrease since 1895 is 12,600, or 14 per cent., the percentage being only a little less than the percentage of decrease in drinking places.

Among other things, the report shows the amount collected in every city, town, and county in the State; the share of liquor tax revenue received by each town and city, and by the State; comparative tables showing results under the old and new laws; present rate of liquor tax in every locality; a digest and table of cases decided and reported under the liquor tax law, and a statement showing the result of the vote in every town on local option questions submitted.

EXCISE LAW AMENDMENTS.

One Prohibits Sale of Fancy Drinks in Department Stores.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Assemblyman Nelson Henry of New York has introduced, by request, a bill amending the excise law which will prohibit the sale of fancy drinks, such as cocktails and cordials, in department stores in the Greater New York and other cities of the State, having a population of over 25,000.

Another amendment limits the number of licenses to the number that was in existence on Jan. 1, 1900.

Senator Mackey to-day introduced a bill amending the excise law, designed to protect an attorney who may have advanced money in a proceeding subsequent to the surrender of the liquor tax certificate. Under the proposed law the attorney would be enabled to recover the rebate now forfeited to the State.

Pharmacists in Department Stores.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Assemblyman Gale has introduced a bill requiring registered pharmacists in the drug departments connected with department stores in New York City.

ELECTION LAW PROSECUTIONS.

$20,000 Needed for Expenses of the Bureau—No Judge Yet Named.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—A bill will be introduced in the Legislature during the week at the request of State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, asking for an appropriation of $20,000 to defray the expenses of the Bureau of Elections in prosecuting the cases of the persons already indicted for violating the election laws in New York City, to carry them through the year and the November election.

Chief Deputy Superintendent Van Dusen of the metropolitan election district conferred to-day with Gov. Roosevelt and Attorney General Davis regarding an assignment of a Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Justice Werner to try the persons indicted in New York City for violating the election law.

The case will come up at an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court, to be held in March. Justice Werner was to have presided, but he has since been elevated to the Court of Appeals bench. No decision was reached.

LAWS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed Chapters III. and IV. of the Laws of 1900. They are:

Chapter III. Mr. Kelsey's bill legalizing a special election held at Lima, Livingston County, at which a bond issue for water works purposes was voted on.

Chapter IV. Mr. Fish's bill incorporating Edward O. Carpenter, Gardner Colby, and James C. Colgate, with additional persons not to exceed four, as trustees of the Dodge memorial fund of Colgate University.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—In the Senate to-day Senator Ambler introduced a resolution requesting the Congress of the United States to pass a law providing that whenever any dairy or food products are imported from one State into another, or from any territory of the United States into another State or Territory, such goods, immediately upon coming into such State or Territory, shall become subject to the laws of such State or Territory to the same extent and in the same manner as though they had been manufactured within such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of the fact that they were imported or brought in in the original importer's package. The resolution was tabled.

The same resolution was offered in the Assembly by Mr. Witter, and was also tabled. Mr. Green offered an amendment that the Attorney General be instructed to proceed immediately against the violators of the law, and without settlement to proceed to trial for the collection of penalties.

These bills were passed in the Assembly: Mr. Allds—Increasing the salary of the Secretary of the Paris Exposition Commission from $2,500 to $5,000. Mr. Hill—Increasing the salary of the stenographer of the Erie County Court to $2,100.

Both the Senate and Assembly adjourned until Thursday at 11 A. M.

Injunctions in Labor Strikes.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Assemblyman S. F. Hyman of New York appeared before the Codes Committee of the Assembly to-day in favor of his bill to prohibit courts of law from issuing injunctions in labor strikes. Mr. Hyman is opposed to government by injunction, and thinks that it is an injustice to grant injunctions when the violators of the law may be reached by criminal process.

$5,000 for Quarantine Station.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly will report favorably to-morrow the bill of Mr. Fallows appropriating $5,000 for the maintenance of and repairs to the State Quarantine Station.

More Power for Borough Presidents.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Assemblyman Cooley to-day introduced a bill increasing the powers of the Borough Presidents of New York and their salaries, and also abolishing the office of Commissioners of Highways and Sewers, vesting the latters' authority with the Borough Presidents. Under the provisions of the bill the Presidents of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx will receive $7,500, and those of Richmond and Queens $5,000.

BILLS TO BE REPORTED.

Senate Judiciary Committee Acts Favorably on Several Measures.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Senate Judiciary Committee met to-day and will report favorably to-morrow the following bills:

Senator Plunkitt's providing that Inspectors of Primary Elections in cities of the first class having a population of at least 1,500,000, shall be paid $7.50 per day while serving as such.

Senator Marshall's, confirming a grant of lands under the waters of the East River, made on May 5, 1885, by the Land Office Commissioner to John B. Reboul.

Senator McCarren's, providing for the appointment of additional Clerks to the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District.

Senator Martin's, to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, audit, and determine the claim of Susan Slattery of New York City against the State for damages, with a slight amendment.

Hearing on Municipal Gas Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—A hearing on Senator Donnelly's Municipal Gas Plant bill for New York City has been set down for Feb. 6 before the Senate Cities Committee.

Public Park for Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Senator Cullen of Brooklyn has in preparation a bill which he intends to introduce providing for a public park in the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, lying between Van Brunt, Columbia, Harrison, and Baltic Streets. The bill authorizes the Board of Local Improvements to acquire this property and to build thereon a park, playground, and a stationary bath on the water-front side. The proposed park fronts on East River.

Armory for Troop C.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—A new armory for Troop C of the National Guard, to be located in the Borough of Brooklyn, is proposed in a bill to-day introduced by Senator Laroche. The bill constitutes the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the commanding officer of Troop C a commission, which is directed to select and purchase on behalf of the State a site for an armory in the Borough of Brooklyn, at a cost not to exceed $150,000. If such land cannot be obtained by agreement with the owner the commission is directed to proceed under condemnation.

Other Bills in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—These bills have been introduced in the Senate:

Senator BROWN—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure so as to allow a Justice of the Supreme Court to grant an injunction order on Sunday when in his judgment it is necessary to prevent irremediable injury or the service of a summons with or without a complaint, if accompanied by an injunction order of such Justice permitting service on that day.

Senator BRACKETT—Amending the legislative law to provide that in the publication of the session laws, new or amended matter must be underscored, and the parts omitted placed in brackets in the same form as the bill when introduced.

Senator FORD—Making all police matrons, clerks, and Superintendents of boilers in the Police Department of New York City subject to the rules and regulations and all privileges of law relative to the police force.

Senator DOUGLAS—Affecting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to settle all claims arising in relation to money under the control of the State belonging to the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, or any individual Indian of that tribe or his descendants.

Senator MACKEY—Amending the Penal Code to provide that when the final award to any owner is less than $50 in proceedings, to condemn the right of way for telegraph poles and wires, he shall not be entitled to any costs in any action or proceeding that may be stayed, nor to any costs of the proceeding for the condemnation of real property.

Senator BROWN—Providing that cities of the second and third class shall make annual reports to the Secretary of State of their financial condition, and directing the Secretary of State to report to the Legislature the feasibility of a system of uniform accounts for such cities.

Senator NORTON—Providing that sewage disposal works or plants in New York City shall be construed as being a part of a sewer, and the cost of constructing and erecting them shall be paid by local assessments on the property benefited, in the same way as the cost of constructing a sewer is now paid for in the City of New York. Power and authority to construct and maintain sewage disposal works are granted to the same authorities as the power to construct sewers.

Senator ELSBERG—Exempting from assessments of water rates the Emanu-El Sisterhood of Personal Service in the City of New York. Assessments and water rates heretofore imposed on the property are canceled and discharged.

Senator GRANEY—Providing for the distribution of the moneys collected on account of the taxation of foreign fire insurance companies doing business in that part of the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of Bronx annexed to the City of New York. The Fire Commission is directed to pay 45 per cent. of the amount to the Fire Department Relief Fund, 10 per cent. to the Volunteer Firemen's Home at Hudson, and 45 per cent. to the Westchester Firemen's Association.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. IRWIN—Appropriating $4,000 for improvements to the Glens Falls feeder of the Champlain Canal.

Mr. GALE—Shortening the period in which county race meets may be held. Heretofore they were held from April 15 to Nov. 15. Mr. Gale's bill provides that they shall be held from May 1 to Nov. 1.

Mr. GALE—Amending the railroad law which prohibits railroad companies from uncoupling the engine or tender from any passenger train until the train has come to a full stop at the stations and the passengers have alighted therefrom.

Mr. REMSEN—Providing that the boundaries of an election district in New York or Kings County may be changed at any time when the number of registered voters at any city election exceeds 600. Under existing law the boundaries of a district may not be changed except when the number exceeds 600 at an election for Governor.

Mr. MEISTER—Making it unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation, proprietor or lessee of any hotel, club, building, or premises, to receive money for the use of any public street or place in front of such places unless permission is granted by the Municipal Assembly designating it as a public hack stand. This is aimed at hotels in New York City which allow certain livery men a special right to stand in front of their places.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

D. O. Mills Elected a Director of the New York Central—Company Takes Over Lunchrooms.

D. O. Mills was elected to the Directorate of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway at a meeting of the Board of Directors at the Grand Central Station yesterday morning, succeeding Horace J. Hayden. Nine Directors were present at the meeting, the absentees being W. K. Vanderbilt, H. J. Hayden, Charles C. Clarke, and William Bliss. Mr. Mills is a Director of the Lake Shore and a large stockholder of the Erie Railroad.

It is announced that the retirement from the Directorate of Mr. Hayden will make no change in his position as Vice President of the Central, and that he will be retained in the office.

An important step decided upon at the meeting was the taking over by the company of all the dining and lunch rooms along the line of the Central between New York and Chicago. It is believed that better service will be afforded if the company itself controls and operates the dining rooms, which it is intended shall be operated in connection with the dining cars by the passenger department.

THE WESTERN MARYLAND ROAD.

Baltimore's Mayor Will Ask that Foreclosure Be Deferred.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—Mayor Hayes, after a conference to-day with City Solicitor Carter, decided to ask the City Council to defer the contemplated foreclosure of the Western Maryland Railroad for a year, in order to protect the floating debt of the road.

About $225,000 of floating indebtedness will fall due within a short time. The railroad company professed its inability to meet the amount unless the city would promise to protect holders of obligations chargeable to this account. The city's law officers could not see their way clear to indorse any more paper of the railroad company, and thus the matter stands at present.

A resolution will probably be presented to the Council at its next meeting, on Monday, which will postpone any foreclosure or proceedings on the part of the city.

STEEL CARS FOR FRANCE.

War Department Plans to Use Them for Transport of Troops.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The French Government has given to the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburg an order for 100 steel freight cars for the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad. The War Department of France is planning to equip the Government roads with steel cars that can be converted without difficulty into armored cars for use in the transportation of troops.

The results obtained in the use of these cars, which will be shipped to France in a short time, will determine the French Government's course of action in equipping all Government lines with steel cars. It is probable that orders for thousands will be placed in this country.

The order is the result of a visit to Chicago this week of Lucien Mareschal, Victor Peyras, and A. Paris, officials of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad, who are in charge of the rolling stock of the Government roads. The cars weigh 100,000 pounds each, and will be shipped in sections.

PROGRESS IN MANZANILLO.

Gen. Wood Finds a Clean City and Much Evidence of Prosperity.

MANZANILLO, Cuba, Jan. 24.—Governor General Wood, with his party, arrived here at noon to-day on the Ingalls and spent three hours this afternoon in inspecting the city, which, according to a census taken with considerable care since the American occupation, has a population of 14,000. He expressed himself as greatly gratified with the police record, which showed only two cases untried.

Later Gen. Wood started on an overland trip, accompanied by Gen. Chaffee, Col. Black and others, with an escort of the Tenth Cavalry. All the sugar estates of the neighborhood were found running on full time, and any person wanting work can obtain it in that locality. The public buildings are gradually taking on an aspect of prosperity, and everything in the city proper is looking so much better than it did when Col. Ray took control in October, 1898, that it is difficult to realize that the old and the new Manzanillo are the same.

The greatest cordiality exists between the Americans and the Cubans. The public works have given employment to thousands, and as a result the whole section is filled with small farmers, owning their land, oxen, and tools. There is no wasted charity. Here at least "indigent rations" are not given to people who do not need them. The only charitable organizations are an orphan asylum, a hospital, and a dispensary, free to poor persons.

From the beginning of April to the end of December 140,000 cart loads of refuse were removed. In December there were 14,000 cart loads removed as compared with 10,000 in April. Gen. Ludlow believes that this increase shows that the inhabitants are becoming accustomed to the idea of having rubbish removed regularly and of cleaning out their own premises instead of allowing an accumulation.

Havana Vital Statistics.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—A complete report of the vital statistics of Havana for 1899 has just been issued. The deaths show an apparent excess over the births of about 4,000. Gen. Ludlow says, however, that a great many births were not recorded.

GRAND JURY AND COL. GARDINER

Explanation Regarding the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Case Investigation.

Col. Gardiner and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre went before the Grand Jury yesterday to explain to that body why a Special Grand Jury had been ordered for February to investigate the Brooklyn Rapid Transit case. This case was considered by the December Grand Jury, and the present Grand Jury has been anxious to take it up.

The Grand Jury later went into Part I. of the Court of General Sessions and the District Attorney went in, too, and, after the usual business had been transacted, addressed the Court and the Grand Jurors.

"It has come to me," he said, "that the Grand Jury is anxious to continue the work of the December Grand Jury in regard to certain illegal actions in stock transactions. Your Honor remembers his attention being called to the matter at that time. I thought then that it would be possible to get the proper evidence in time to lay it before the present Grand Jury.

"I regret to say that, so far, I have not received all of the necessary evidence. My office is not a detective agency, and I have to rely on others to get the requisite testimony. I expect that in three or four days this evidence will be on hand. It will require fully a month or six weeks to properly investigate the matter, and I don't think this Grand Jury can give it the proper time."

"Of course," said Judge McMahon, "if the evidence is not ready the gentlemen of the jury cannot investigate the matter."

James S. Curry, foreman of the Grand Jury, arose and said the jury looked to Judge McMahon for advice. "Several members," he said, "are desirous of taking up the case, but only through their anxiety to do their duty. We are willing to take the advice of the Court."

"My advice," said Judge McMahon, "is to be bound by the District Attorney."

ORDER OF BLESSED SACRAMENT.

Branch to be Established Here to Control Eucharistic League.

Archbishop Corrigan has announced that he will sanction the establishment of a body of the Order of the Priests of the Blessed Sacrament in this city. The order will have control of the People's Eucharistic League, which was founded four years ago, and has now about 13,000 members in this city and elsewhere.

The league was organized by the Rev. J. F. O'Connor of St. Francis Xavier's Church in connection with the League of the Sacred Heart. Later branches were formed in connection with St. Stephen's Church and St. Patrick's Cathedral, until now there are branches in many other cities. The object of the league is the perpetual adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. Some time ago it was suggested that, as the organization had now grown to large proportions, it would be well to place it under the direct control of the Priests of the Blessed Sacrament. A meeting was held to discuss the subject at the home of Miss Anne Leary, at 3 Fifth Avenue, two days ago, and was attended by Archbishop Corrigan and many prominent priests and laymen. At this meeting the Archbishop announced that he would sanction the establishment of a branch of the Priests of the Blessed Sacrament in this diocese. A number of members of the order will arrive here next Fall from Montreal. A house will be rented for them until a church and rectory can be built.

CABMAN'S ACTION MISTAKEN.

Crowd Thought He Struck Woman Who Was Hurt by His Vehicle.

While crossing the street at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Miss Mary McCabe, fifty-one years old, of 1,212 Lexington Avenue, was knocked down by a cab. She received a scalp wound and a severe shock, and was taken to a doorway nearby. Some one sent in a hurry call to Bellevue for an ambulance, and two ambulances responded. A policeman also called an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. All three ambulances appeared simultaneously, and a big crowd was attracted.

The crowd surrounded the injured woman, who was holding an earnest conversation with the driver. The latter, who was gesticulating with his whip in hand, created the impression that he had struck the woman with the whip. An outcry was raised against him and he was greatly frightened. The woman's injuries were attended to, but she refused to go to a hospital. The cab driver was arrested.

FOR THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Map Showing Property to be Condemned for the City.

A map showing the property which must be taken by the city for the towers and anchorages of the proposed East River bridge which will extend from Pike Slip, Manhattan, to Washington Street, Broklyn, was filed with the Board of Public Improvements yesterday.

As the new bridge is to be 160 feet wide, it will be necessary for the city to take a strip of land of that width on both sides of the river. On the Manhattan side the land required for anchorage will include practically all of the north end of the block bounded by Monroe, Cherry, Market, and Pike Streets. Besides this the northerly end of the block bounded by Pike Slip, Cherry Water, and Market Streets must be taken and also a part of the block bounded by Pike Slip, Water, South, and Market Streets, Piers 40 and 41 will also be needed.

On the Brooklyn side the block occupied by the Moquin-Offerman-Heissenbuttel Coal Company will be taken, together with the open dock which belongs to the same firm. This land is required for the Brooklyn tower. Besides this, the south end of the block bounded by Plymouth, Pearl, Water, and Adams Streets, the north end of the block bounded by Adams, Washington, Water, and Plymouth Streets, and practically the entire block bounded by Adams, Water, Front, and Pearl Streets will be needed. On this latter block the anchorage will be located.

The purpose of the map is to enable the Board of Public Improvements to direct the beginning of condemnation proceedings whenever the Corporation Counsel is ready to proceed.

New England Women Meet.

Mrs. Henry Clark Coe, as President of the National Society of New England Women, gave a reception yesterday afternoon in the red ballroom at Delmonico's. There was a large attendance of members and their friends, who enjoyed an attractive musical programme as well as some of Mrs. Gielow's inimitable character recitations. Miss Florence de Vere Boese, Mrs. Lawrence Earle, and Master Harold Salter sang, Miss Mary Henry rendered a violin solo. Mrs. Henry M. Gielow gave a plantation life dialect reading and the "New England Seamstress" for her impersonations.

TEST PARTNERSHIP CASE.

Court Denies Good-Will Claim of ex-Clerk and Partner of Heilbut, Symons & Co.

A test case regarded as of importance to business men, in which the contention was that if a long established concern took a clerk into partnership, it could not, on the expiration of such partnership, continue to use its long established name or carry on its business without paying the retiring partner for his good will and interest in the name and business, was decided adversely to the plaintiff by Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The case was that of Meyer against Reimers and Heilbut, Symons & Co.

Heilbut, Symons & Co. of London, dealers in crude rubber, with agencies all through South America, have a selling agency in this city, and, in accordance with a custom of the firm whereby agents are taken into partnership in the various branch businesses, Arthur Meyer and Herman Reimers became partners in the New York branch several years ago, and put money of their own into the business. This partnership expired by limitation on Jan. 31, 1899, and Richard Delafield was appointed liquidator by the firm, in conjunction with Messrs. Meyer and Reimers. The assets of the branch amounted to over $2,000,000, it is said.

Heilbut, Symons & Co. renewed the partnership agreement with Mr. Reimers, but not with Mr. Meyer, whereupon the latter obtained an injunction restraining the other liquidators from disposing of the assets, and applied for the appointment of a receiver.

Under the terms of the partnership contract, it had been agreed that on the limited partnership being ended, Heilbut, Symons & Co. would be entitled to assume sole control of the business, or to constitute another limited partnership, as they deemed fit.

Mr. Reimers, in his affidavit, stated that Mr. Meyer had first demanded $120,000 for his interest in the good will and then offered to settle for $60,000.

Justice Andrews held that Heilbut, Symons & Co. had a right to form a new partnership when the former contract expired by limitation, and that no claim for good will could be established. He therefore denied the motion for a receiver and dissolved the injunction.

KRAEMER'S HOUSE ELEVATOR.

Used Once, It Injured His Nurse—The Maker's Suit.

Anton Larson, a manufacturer of elevators, has, through his lawyers, Tansky & Lesser, had William Kraemer of 524 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street served with a complaint in the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien of $500 upon property worth $60,000. Kraemer has filed a general denial.

Kraemer, who was formerly proprietor of the Atlantic Garden and the Thalia Theatre, and is an invalid, had an elevator constructed last July outside of his residence. The elevator was designed to take Mr. Kraemer from his room to the family dining room. One entrance opened upon the stairway, so that he could be taken also from his room to his carriage. The day following the installation of the elevator, Mr. Kraemer's nurse was injured while operating it. The elevator was not used after that, and was not paid for. Last October Messrs. Tansky & Lesser secured a mechanic's lien on the property, for the foreclosure of which the present action is taken.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY FOR TRESPASS THOUGH WITHOUT NEGLIGENCE.—While Annie E. Harten, nineteen years of age, was traveling on a public highway near Irvington, Westchester County, on the 10th of June, 1895, she was killed by a blow from a section of a tree which fell upon her, after it had been hurled more than 400 feet by a blast of dynamite which had been exploded under the roots of a large elm tree. Between this tree and the highway was some woodland. In a suit by Mary Sullivan, as administratrix, against Carroll Dunham, the owner of the land, and Theodore H. Dinkel and Philip Jewell, whom he had employed to blast out this and other trees, a judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff on the first trial was reversed by the Second Appellate Division, on account of erroneous rulings, but the judgment rendered in her favor on the second trial was unanimously affirmed, and has now been sustained by the Court of Appeals. Judge Vann, who gives the Court's unanimous opinion, holds that the defendants were liable, the act which caused the killing being a trespass, and it mattered not that the defendants acted without negligence or want of skill in performing the work.

***

NEGLIGENCE OF MOTORMAN.—John Costello, a child eight years old, who was living with his mother in the vicinity, was run over by a Third Avenue car at Ninety-ninth Street about noon of a pleasant day in the Summer of 1895, receiving injuries of a very serious character, one leg having been amputated above the knee. Other severe wounds were inflicted. The car was proceeding up town, and a covered wagon, going in the same direction, was in front of it, on the same track. The motorman was engaged in an altercation with the driver of the wagon because the latter was obstructing the car's progress. At Ninety-ninth Street the wagon turned off to the east. At this instant the motorman, who was still engaged in the dispute, without turning his face from the east to view the track, caused the car to shoot forward with violence and at a rapid rate. The boy was then crossing diagonally toward his mother's house and was struck by the car. The Trial Court dismissed the boy's suit against the Third Avenue Railroad for damages, holding that he was guilty of contributory negligence, as matter of law. The Court of Appeals, reversing an affirmance of the judgment below by the Appellate Division of the First Department, recently decided, in an opinion by Judge Bartlett, Judge Gray dissenting, that the boy not being admitted to be sui juris, the question of his contributory negligence was for the jury, taking into account his age and intelligence. The act of the motorman in projecting his car suddenly and rapidly forward in the crowded thoroughfare, and while looking in another direction, thus causing the injury, was held to be an act of negligence, for the consequence of which the company might be held liable.

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LAND UNLAWFULLY TAKEN.—Sarah J. Singer, who was the owner of four lots bounded on the east side by Church Street and on the south by Weber's Lane, in this city, brought suit against the city to assert her title to a strip of land which had been taken by the Board of Education for school purposes. Weber's Lane had been laid out by the former owner of the land, on the division of the premises into lots and streets in 1847. It had been fenced on each side 33 feet wide. In 1877 the Department of Parks filed a map indicating a new street 60 feet wide, along Weber's Lane. That street, which was never opened, if named, was called Two Hundred and Thirty-second Street, but no change was made in the location of Weber's Lane or in its use, and Mrs. Singer occupied the land up to the fence. A condemnation proceeding by the Board of Education which was begun in 1892, described the lands to be condemned as being 200 feet on the north side on Church Street and 150 feet on Weber's Lane, and the line on Weber's Lane was indicated by the street line, which was marked, "Present line of Weber's Lane." The Board of Education, after the confirmation of the report, entered into possession of the premises, and in doing so made the southerly line of the property to correspond with the line of the street laid out on the map of 1877, which was 13 feet 6 inches north of the fence along the lane, thus taking a strip of land 13 feet 6 inches on the north side and 150 feet east and west, which was claimed by the plaintiff to be outside of the boundary of the land condemned. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, now holds that the land described in the petition of the Board of Education and taken in the condemnation proceedings, had for its southern boundary the fence as it then existed on the north side of Weber's Lane. The street indicated on the map as being 60 feet wide, with the north line 13 feet 6 inches north of the fence, was not Weber's Lane, but when named was Two Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and the boundaries of Weber's Lane were never changed by this map. The laying out of the new street had no effect upon the rights of the plaintiff to the land which happened to be included within it. Therefore, there was no doubt, upon the undisputed facts, that the southern boundary of this land, which was fixed by the description at the north side of the present line of Weber's Lane, must be deemed to have extended to the lane as it was then fenced and occupied. It was therefore held that instead of a verdict having been ordered for the defendant, the verdict, upon the undisputed facts, should have been ordered for the plaintiff.

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☞ We take the liberty of calling your attention to the suits of the Mercantile Publishing Syndicate (Limited) against the Western Union Telegraph Co., and same against the International Cable Directory Co., and another, decided in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, (England,) before Mr. Justice Ridley, as appears from The London Times of July 11th, 1899, in which suits judgment was rendered, enjoining the publication or sale, by the defendants or their agents, of the Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory, on the ground that such publication and sale are infringements on the copyright of the plaintiff in those actions.

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WANTED—Girl for general housework at 54 Hamilton Terrace, near 144th St. and Convent Av.

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WANTED.—Office boy in a law office; must be upward of sixteen years of age, and reside with parents. Address, in applicant's handwriting, W. O. S., Box 172 Times Office.

WANTED—Machinists, turners, and fitters for general machine work; Germans preferred. Call, 186 Bowery.

A SWORD FOR WAINWRIGHT

Citizens of the District of Columbia Honor the Commander of the Gloucester.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — Commander Richard Wainwright, who was in charge of the Gloucester, the yacht Corsair, at the battle of Santiago, was presented a sword of honor and a silver service by a committee representing the citizens of the District of Columbia in the Columbia Theatre this afternoon. The theatre was filled with a fashionable audience of official and resident society, and the presentation was made under the shadow of the Stars and Stripes twined with the pennant that flew from the masthead of the Gloucester on the day of the battle.

President McKinley and Secretaries Hay and Gage and Gen and Mrs. Miles occupied boxes. Secretary Long and Admiral Dewey had seats on the stage with Commander Wainwright, immediately behind whom were the officers of the Gloucester in full uniform. President McKinley was warmly received as he came into the house, and Admiral Dewey was given an ovation as, escorted by the committee, he accompanied Secretary Long and Commander Wainwright to the stage. After a formal presentation speech by F. P. B. Sands, representing the committee, he handed the sword to Secretary Long, who, presenting the gift to Commander Wainwright, said:

"There is a roll of honor, Commander Wainwright, which is known as that of the bravest of the brave. On that imperishable roll your name has been written by your countrymen. In token of your title I present to you, to have and to hold, and to hand down to your boy, this sword, the loving gift of your many friends."

Commander Wainwright responded briefly to the Secretary's remarks, expressing thanks for the gift, and giving credit to the officers and men of the Gloucester for the work that had been done. The committee also presented to the commander a silver service, the presentation address being made by George H. Harries of this city.

Commander Wainwright is a resident of Washington, and the money necessary for the purchase of the gifts was raised among the citizens here.

The mountings of the sword, which was made by Tiffany & Co., New York, are entirely of solid gold. On the top of the pommel is a single silver oak leaf and foul anchor, the symbol of the Commander's rank, and around the edge are chased thirteen stars. Immediately below and on the front of the hilt are the American eagle and the coat of arms of the District of Columbia. The grip is of white shark skin, bound with a band of gold sea shells. The guard is formed of dolphins and a sea nymph chased in full relief; upon the broad portion of the guard is shown the United States steamship Gloucester, accurately modeled in low relief, and upon the opposite side, in raised letters, "Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898."

The scabbard is of black steel damascened in gold with a decoration of dolphins and tridents, and further ornamented by three richly chased solid gold bands, composed of anchors, oak leaves, and laurel.

The blade is of fine steel, with an inscription damascened in gold and a succession of torpedo boats, suggesting the Furor and Pluton, as a fitting ornament. The belt and trappings conform in all respect to the regulations.

DOWN BANK WITH A TOMBSTONE.

Blast Responsible for a Peculiar Accident in Calvary Cemetery.

Thomas Kavanagh of the contracting firm of Kavanagh & Sharkey of this city was hurt in a peculiar manner yesterday. He was attending a funeral in Calvary Cemetery, and leaned against a tombstone standing at the head of a grave. Back of the stone was a steep terrace.

A short distance away men were blasting. A heavy blast was set off, and the shock threw the tombstone from its base, and it and Mr. Kavanagh rolled down the embankment. Mr. Kavanagh was considerably bruised.

MADE HOMELESS BY FIRE.

Fifty Families in a Colorado Town Are Without Shelter.

BOULDER, Col., Jan. 24.—A large part of the town of Ward, a mining camp in the mountains fifteen miles from this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. The mills and mines just outside the town were not damaged, however.

A fire broke out also in Lafayette, about twelve miles from this city, and spread rapidly before a high wind. Lafayette is the principal coal mining camp in Northern Colorado.

The loss at Ward is estimated at $75,000 and at Lafayette $100,000. About fifty families in Lafayette are homeless, and there is no place in the town to afford them shelter.

SUES SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

Chicago Woman Claims $100,000 for Use of Her Invention.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Suit for $100,000 has been commenced by Miss Angelica R. Thomas against the Union Special Sewing Machine Company for alleged breach of contract. Miss Thomas claims to be the inventor of a ruffling device which accomplishes mechanical effects heretofore only obtainable by difficult handwork.

She alleges that she entered into a contract with the sewing machine company to manufacture machines embodying the invention, and that after they had made one machine for her they commenced making and selling them independently of her contract.

COUNTERFEITERS WORK IN JAIL.

Bogus Nickels Found in the Penitentiary in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 24.—The Virginia Penitentiary authorities are puzzled over the discovery that counterfeit nickels are in circulation within the prison walls. They are satisfied that they are made in the institution, but so far have not been able to find the plant, or connect any particular prisoner with the work.

The execution of the counterfeits is good. The theory is that the mold or molds were made in the shoe shops by taking impression of a genuine nickel in wet leather, but where the metal came from the officials have no idea. As the prisoners use oil stoves in their cells, the melting can be accounted for. It is stated that some of the counterfeits have gotten into circulation outside of the prison. A rigid investigation is being conducted.

VON HOLLEBEN IN CHICAGO.

German Ambassador the Guest of the University.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Gay students and grave professors turned out at the University of Chicago to-day to greet Baron von Holleben, German Ambassador to the United States, who was the guest of the university. Enthusiasm over the diplomatic guest reached its height when 1,000 university people assembled in Kent Theatre. The Ambassador was escorted from Haskell Hall to the theatre by the University Band in uniform, the Glee Club, and the members of the Faculty attired in cap and gown. His entrance into Kent Theatre, accompanied by President Harper, was the signal for wild cheering from the dense mass of students present.

Dr. von Holleben was welcomed to the university by Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, who spoke of the great debt owed by America to the German patriots, authors, and scientists who found a home in the United States and aided in the development of the Nation.

The Baron responded by expressing his gratification at the cordial reception awarded him. He then told about the German universities, drawing a comparison between them and the universities of America.

The Ambassador will leave for Washington Friday.

Revenue Officer Kills Moonshiner.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.—News reached here to-day of a fight between revenue officers and moonshiners in Breathitt County, in which Bud Noble, one of the latter, was killed by Deputy M. F. Horton. Horton is under arrest, and is said to be in danger of mob violence. He will be brought to Louisville. Two of the moonshiners were arrested.

Twenty-third Regiment Colonelcy.

It was said at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory in Brooklyn yesterday that Col. William Cary Sanger would not be a candidate for the Colonelcy of the regiment. The name of Col. Sanger had been frequently mentioned in connection with the matter of a successor to Col. Alexis C. Smith. Col. Sanger, it is said, could not find it convenient to accept the command of the regiment if it were offered to him. Col. Willis L. Ogden is being talked of as a probable successor to Col. Smith.

THIEF A WOMAN'S PRISONER.

Plucky and Keen-Witted Mrs. Herdling Tackled the Intruder on the Stairs and Held Him.

Through the quick wit of a woman, a man believed by the police to be an experienced burglar was caught in the five-story apartment house at 202 West Eighty-second Street last evening. Mrs. Charles Herdling, who lives on the top floor, is the heroine of the adventure.

She was going out, when she passed a dapper, rather goodlooking man on the stairs going up. He carried a small box wrapped in paper under his arm. Mrs. Herdling was robbed about a month ago, and ever since has been suspicious of strangers she encounters in the house. She challenged the man and demanded his business. "I have a package to deliver," he said, and passed up. Mrs. Herdling counted the flights and found that he had gone to the top.

She next heard him rapping on the door. She called up that there was nobody home, but getting no answer, went up to investigate, whereupon he descended two flights and tapped on the door there. There was nobody in that apartment, and the man attempted to go down another flight. Mrs. Herdling quick as a flash grabbed the box, opened it, found that it was empty, and then pluckily collared the man. So quickly had she acted that he had been unable to get away. He struggled violently and gave Mrs. Herdling several blows in the face, but she held to him, screaming for help all the while.

Janitor Henry Bolden heard her cries and ran to her assistance. He caught the intruder, and held him while Mrs. Herdling fetched Policeman John Bevins, who placed the man under arrest. As he was taking him from the place Detectives Deering and Day passed by. At their suggestion the fellow was searched. Two burglar's jummies, several skeleton keys, a number of watches, chains, and rings, and other articles were found on him; also $30 in money. The prisoner gave his name as David Wood, twenty-three years old, but declined to say where he lived. At the station he changed his name to George Wolf. He told Acting Captain Kear that he lived last in a Bowery lodging house. He professed not to know which one, nor could he tell its approximate location. He said he came to this city but a short time ago, but knows little about it. The Bowery lodging houses were searched to prove his claim, without success.

Clarence P. Smith of 105 West Sixty-eighth Street called at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and identified a penknife and a gold bracelet found on the prisoner as his property. He said his house had been broken into during the afternoon in the family's absence. The two articles identified were the only things missed. There was more than $1,000 of valuable stuff lying about. He thought the thief was frightened away in some manner.

Several apartments on the upper west side have recently been robbed, and the police think their prisoner is the thief. They give Mrs. Herdling much credit for her pluck and excellent judgment. When she saw her prisoner was in safe keeping she coolly continued on the mission for which she was leaving the house, which was to make a call.

WANT TO GET CHEAPER PAPER.

DENVER, Jan. 24.—The Colorado Editorial Association, just adjourned, has stirred all Western newspaper publishers to action by adopting resolutions demanding of Congress that it repeal the tariff on wood pulp and all materials entering into the manufacture of white print paper. The resolutions adopted are broad and far-reaching. They pledge the association to oppose for re-election any member or Senator in Congress who does not favor the immediate repeal of the duties mentioned.

To the end that all the newspapers in America shall have a voice in this matter, the association appointed a committee, consisting of T. M. Patterson, F. J. Arkins, and K. G. Cooper, to issue a call to the publishers, inviting the publishers of America to send representatives to the National Editorial Association, which meets in the City of New Orleans Feb. 26, during Mardi Gras, for the purpose of taking part in the discussion for the removal of such tariffs.

TO BRING HOME THE ALBANY.

Commander Joseph E. Craig sailed yesterday on the American liner New York to bring back the cruiser Albany, which is at the Armstrong yards, Newcastle, where the ship will be turned over to the United States Government in a few weeks. Commander Craig was accompanied by Lieut. V. Mohun, Assistant Paymaster.

The Albany was purchased from Chile just before the war with Spain. The entire crew, 240 men and eighteen officers, will sail from here on the steamer Prairie. The executive officer of the Albany will be Lieut. George F. W. Holman, formerly of the Maine, and the navigator will be Lieut. Albert G. Winterhalter. Commander Craig was formerly in command of the Concord, but during the late war he was in the Hydrographic Bureau, Washington, having succeeded Capt. Sigsbee. He said he did not know how soon he would be able to bring the Albany over. She will come to New York.

MR. HAYES WILL APPEAL.

John C. Hayes, against whom a judgment of $20,000 damages was awarded on Monday for the alienation of the affections of the wife of Frederick C. Hinkle, says he was very unjustly treated. He and his wife, formerly Mrs. Hinkle, are staying at the Hotel Washington, Jersey City. He did not put in a defense, he says, because he was assured that the trial would be adjourned. He said:

"The trial was postponed from time to time by the other side until my essential witnesses were all out of the way. If I had not been assured that the case would be postponed I would have been there. I have an absolutely good defense. Hinkle knew his wife had no affection for him, and he had neglected her.

"I met my wife three years ago. After Hinkle got a divorce I immediately married her. I intend to take an appeal. I am not a Wall Street broker as has been represented. I am in the insurance business. I have not been a member of the New York Athletic Club in a long time."

HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM BALL.

The seventeenth annual ball in aid of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum was held last evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Previous to the opening of the ball the asylum band, composed of orphan boys, rendered a fine concert.

The ball was opened with a general promenade, led by Moses May. The attendance was very large, and the decorations of the ballroom were both novel and beautiful.

Among those present were County Judge William B. Hurd, District Attorney John F. Clarke, Abraham Abrahams, ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling, Justices John Courtney, Patrick J. Keady, and Howard J. Forker; Congressman Mitchell May, ex-Congressman Israel F. Fischer, Warden Patrick Hayes, Jacob Bauland, Herman Newman, Leopold Michel, Emanuel Weil, Louis Firuski, Benjamin Croner, Lawrence Abraham, M. H. Straus, J. Wechsler, S. F. Rothschild, A. J. Piddean, Ferdinand Reiss, and Albert Stern.

The officers of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society are Moses May, President; Abraham Abrahams, Vice President; Herman Newman, Treasurer, and A. J. Piddean, Secretary.

Old Guard Ball To-night.

The Old Guard Ball will take place to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House. The arrangements are on an elaborate scale, and there is every prospect that the affair will be the most successful one in the history of the organization. In the grand military march, led by Major S. Ellis Briggs, will be seen the members of the Old Guard and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston and many well-known army officers.

For the Anthony Memorial Fund.

An entertainment will be given this evening at Chickering Hall for the benefit of the Bill Anthony Memorial Home Fund, out of which it is proposed to build a home for the widow of the Maine marine. Among those who will take part are Aunt Louisa Eldridge and Miss Nettie Van Sickle, who will recite. The guests of honor include Admiral Philip and staff, Capt. Sigsbee, Major Gen. Roe, Gen. Delafield, Lieut. Col. G. V. Greene, Chaplain Chidwick, and Mayor Van Wyck.

Ex-Minister Phelps Very Ill.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24.—E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to Great Britain, is ill with pneumonia at his residence on Whitney Avenue. His physician announced today that, while his patient is a very sick man, his condition is not yet serious. He has been suffering from a severe cold for several days and yesterday pneumonia developed. His condition to-day, however, is taking no alarming turn.

VETERAN IS EATEN BY WOLVES.

Portion of His Dead Body Found Near a Michigan Logging Camp.

DETROIT, Jan. 24.—A letter was received here to-night stating that John Smith, a former resident of this city, had been devoured by wolves a short distance from a logging camp, where he was employed near Presque Ile, in Presque Ile County. The letter states he strayed from the camp in the early evening, and the next morning his partially devoured body was found in the snow.

That he fought desperately for his life is evidenced by the bloody snow and the carcass of a wolf that was found close to the body. Smith was a veteran of the Spanish-American war, and was quite well-to-do.

BURGLAR LEAPED FROM WINDOW

Eluded a House Full of People and Made Good His Escape.

A burglar got into the rooms of Adolph Silverwitz, a tailor, on the second floor of 6 Allen Street, yesterday morning, and after eluding all the tenants in the house, who had been awakened by the noise he made, escaped by jumping from the window into the rear yard.

Emily Silverwitz, who is seventeen years old, was awakened by a man in her room. She saw the burglar feeling through the pockets of her brother Louis, who sleeps in the same room. Her screams aroused all the other tenants of the house, and when the burglar started to run down the stairs he found them crowded with people coming up to see what was the matter. He ran back into the room, and made a rush for the window, but Louis Silverwitz caught him. The burglar, however, threw him aside, and jumped out of the window.

HORACE BOIES FOR PRESIDENT.

Said to be the Man on Whom All Democrats Can Unite.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Jan. 24.—Horace Boies, as the Democratic nominee for President, is the suggestion of S. H. Bashor. Those who know the close relations existing between the two men regard the declaration as a practical announcement of his candidacy by Mr. Boies himself. In discussing the question to-day, Mr. Bashor said:

"Horace Boies was the ablest Governor Iowa ever had. On National questions he has shown a grasp and insight that time and events are proving accurate. Men who want a sound currency can find no objection to him or his ideas on bimetallism. Western men love, honor, and trust him, and Eastern men have no fear of him. He is the man upon whom all the great mass of Democrats can unite. He will poll a vote in the North and West that Mr. Bryan can never touch, and there is no Democratic sentiment in the East that cannot be enthusiastically for him.

"Mr. Bryan is only forty. If he is the statesman his friends think, he will ripen and grow with age, and years hence will be better than now. But Horace Boies is the man of the day and hour, and the Democrats of the Nation need him, can unite on him, and I believe will call him."

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Mutual Benefit Life team did the best bowling in the Life Insurance League at Starr's tournament hall last night, winning its two games easily. The Metropolitan team downed the Germanias in the first game. In the next game the Germanias were again beaten by the Mutuals. In the final game the Mutuals rolled up a score of 807, to 682 for the Metropolitans. In this game Thomson of the Mutuals made 200, the best score of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Metropolitan—Moffatt, 160; Selleck, 147; Simpson, 150; Richardson, 24; Newkirk, 163. Total, 744.
Germania—Kruse 100; Junge, 123; Meyer, 105; Arnheiter, 142; Leyser, 160. Total, 690.

SECOND GAME.

Mutual—Cadiz, 161; Gibson, 117; Williams, 164; Jacobus, 159; Thomson, 151. Total, 752.
Germania—Kruse, 132; Junge, 92; Meyer, 87; Arnheiter, 145; Leyser, 147. Total, 603.

THIRD GAME.

Mutual—Cadiz, 177; Gibson, 132; Williams, 153; Jacobus, 145; Thomson, 200. Total, 807.
Metropolitan—Moffatt, 140; Selleck, 121; Simpson, 120; Richardson, 129; Newkirk, 172. Total, 682.

Fraternity Council took its place among the leaders last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament by defeating both Fulton and J. F. Price Councils. The latter, through its defeat, loses its hold on second place. Fulton Council lost two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 156; Field, 136; Myerle, 159; Higgins, 154; Griffin, 129. Total, 734.
Fulton Council—H. Silveria, 135; White, 161; G. H. Silveria, 146; Miller, 127; Fernbach, 161. Total, 730.

SECOND GAME.

J. F. Price Council—Huebel, 176; Gehlhaus, 162; Shea, 179; Forman, 165; Potter, 170. Total, 852.
Fulton Council—H. Silveria, 126; White, 131; G. H. Silveria, 144; Miller, 125; Fernbach, 213. Total, 739.

THIRD GAME.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 163; Field, 159; Myerle, 197; Higgins, 150; Griffin, 169. Total, 838.
J. F. Price Council—Huebel, 144; Gehlhaus, 148; Shea, 168; Forman, 163; Potter, 163. Total, 786.

At the Jersey City Club last night the home team bowled a series in the Athletic League with the Roseville Athletic Association. The Rosevilles were victorious in two out of the three games. The Jersey City Club won the second game, rolling the best score of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Jersey City Club—Newkirk, 160; Pasch, 139; Brown, 153; Starrett, 137; Meyer, 169. Total, 758.
Roseville A. A.—Wood, 155; Van Ness, 143; Badger, 164; Pierson, 154; Meyer, 174. Total, 790.

SECOND GAME.

Jersey City Club—Newkirk, 218; Pasch, 175; Brown, 180; Starrett, 158; Meyer, 162. Total, 893.
Roseville A. A.—Wood, 139; Van Ness, 133; Badger, 156; Pierson, 139; Meyer, 165. Total, 732.

THIRD GAME.

Jersey City Club—Newkirk, 128; Pasch, 163; Brown, 147; Starrett, 133; Meyer, 135. Total, 706.
Roseville A. A.—Wood, 125; Van Ness, 165; Badger, 136; Pierson, 137; Meyer, 170. Total, 733.

The games in the North Side National League last night at the North Side alleys were productive of some good scores. The Centrals carried off the honors, defeating the Hooker and Rosedale teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Hooker—Junge, 148; Von Llen, 165; Ford, 157; Hinz, 183; Pump, 204. Total, 857.
Rosedale—C. Sievers, 151; Tadman, 171; Messloh, 152; Bellmer, 173; G. Sievers, 164. Total, 811.

SECOND GAME.

Central—Seher, 181; Kuehn, 168; Ward, 157; Behlmer, 170; Kahlsdorf, 223. Total, 909.
Rosedale—C. Sievers, 180; Tadman, 143; Messloh, 138; Bellmer, 179; G. Sievers, 160. Total, 800.

THIRD GAME.

Central—Seher, 153; Kuehn, 188; Ward, 151; Behlmer, 188; Kahlsdorf, 134. Total, 814.
Hooker—Junge, 151; Von Llen, 138; Ford, 138; Hirz, 141; Pump, 175. Total, 743.

The Archdiocesan League continued its tournament at Starr's last night. The first team of the Holy Cross Lyceum bowled in excellent form and won two games. The Holy Cross team made its best showing in the first game against the Leo Catholic Club, scoring 816 to 646. Reynolds in this game made 208. The Leo Catholic Club won its game with the Harlem Catholic Club, the latter losing two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Holy Cross No. 1—Booth, 146; Reynolds, 208; Morrisey, 157; Hennessey, 146; Doran, 159. Total, 816.
Leo Catholic Club—Etzel, 161; Boyle, 115; Dunn, 123; Plunkett, 100; McCarthy, 147. Total, 646.

SECOND GAME.

Leo Catholic Club—Etzel, 200; Boyle, 130; Dunn, 115; Plunkett, 111; McCarthy, 160. Total, 716.
Harlem Catholic Club—O'Connor, 158; O'Connell, 98; Walsh, 87; Carney, 111; Wallace, 147. Total, 601.

THIRD GAME.

Holy Cross No. 1—Booth, 161; Reynolds, 126; Morrisey, 146; Hennessey, 128; Doran, 158. Total, 719.
Harlem Catholic Club—O'Connor, 144; O'Connell, 100; Walsh, 174; Carney, 152; Wallace, 117. Total, 687.

The games in the American National tourney last night were between the Germania, Empire, and Fidella teams, and resulted as follows:

FIRST GAME.

Germania—W. Sauer, 157; L. Sauer, 191; Clauss, 146; Bruechner, 180; C. Sauer, 176. Total, 850.
Empire—Howell, 156; Linden, 179; Williamson, 146; Sohl, 171; Helles, 189. Total, 841.

SECOND GAME.

Fidella—Wagner, 169; Timm, 167; Koster, 198; Foege, 187; Amann, 166. Total, 887.
Empire—Howell, 170; Linden, 148; Williamson, 156; Sohl, 149; Helles, 225. Total, 848.

THIRD GAME.

Fidella—Wagner, 157; Timm, 159; Koster, 202; Foege, 155; Amann, 156. Total, 829.
Germania—W. Sauer, 183; L. Sauer, 157; Clauss, 169; Brueckner, 168; C. Sauer, 136. Total, 813.

The Herald team scored another double victory in the Morning Newspaper League, defeating The Tribune bowlers at the Germania alleys yesterday afternoon. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Herald—I. Robinson, 166; Long, 129; Dewes, 180; Kells, 162; Gallagher, 136; Nutzhorn, 145; Moran, 139; Allen, 181. Total, 1,238.
Tribune—Roll, 149; Lewis, 127; Bentley, 173; Campbell, 137; Vanderveer, 174; Davis, 133; O'Neill and Mahood, 89; Knecht, 169. Total, 1,156.

SECOND GAME.

Herald—I. Robinson, 185; Long, 152; Dewes, 155; Kells, 173; Gallagher, 145; McCandless, 127; Nutzhorn, 148; Allen, 138. Total, 1,223.
Tribune—Roll, 155; Lewis, 171; Bentley, 157; Campbell, 107; Grimes, 78; Davis, 137; Vanderveer 131; Knecht, 142. Total, 1,078.

The Brooklyn Council team defeated both the Fern and Lefferts Councils last evening at the Elephant Club in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum sub-tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Murray, 161; Claus, 125; Phillips, 141; Spencer, 138; Brouard, 143. Total, 708.
Fern Council—Thorn, 141; Hunt, 92; Naylor, 115; Swan, 118; Weldman, 201. Total, 667.

SECOND GAME.

Fern Council—Thorn, 190; Hunt, 173; Naylor, 172; Swan, 140; Weldman, 151. Total, 826.
Lefferts Council—Van Riper, 116; Brown, 122; Aschenbach, 117; Kammerer, 190; Smith, 171. Total, 716.

THIRD GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Murray, 206; Claus, 126; Phillips, 130; Spencer, 131; Brouard, 141. Total, 734.
Lefferts Council—Van Riper, 142; Brown, 116; Aschenbach, 138; Kammerer, 146; Smith, 114. Total, 656.

The Colonial Council team won two games in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club Alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York No. 2—Schroeder, 150; Dorland, Sr., 156; Crookston, 135; May, 150; Snover, 160. Total, 781.
Stanley—Finke, 161; Springer, 125; Schiff, 123; Lobenstein, 148; Schoenlein, 157. Total, 714.

SECOND GAME.

Colonial—Davis, 146; Brucker, 157; Reichardt, 104; Wanderer, 181; Haus, 172. Total, 740.
Stanley—Finke, 145; Springer, 121; Schiff, 117; Lobenstein, 140; Schoenlein, 139. Total, 662.

THIRD GAME.

Colonial—Davis, 147; Brucker, 141; Reichardt, 118; Wanderer, 158; Haus, 190. Total, 752.
New York No. 2—Schroeder, 153; Faber, 109; Crookston, 140; May, 168; Snover, 137. Total, 707.

The Audubon, Cyclone, and Boulevard teams bowled a postponed series in the Harlem League last night. The Boulevards won two games, the Audubons broke even, and the Cyclones lost two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Audubon—Maher, 151; McGuire, 168; Apt, 118; Dederich, 219; Brand, 161. Total, 807.
Cyclone—Johansmeyer, 136; Miller, 159; Schoales, 146; Le Beau, 169; Boettgaer, 169. Total, 779.

SECOND GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble, 161; Howard, 189; Jneuf, 183; Darrell, 180; Vetter, 147. Total, 860.
Cyclone—Johansmeyer, 193; Miller, 145; Schoales, 160; Le Beau, 145; Boettgaer, 156. Total, 760.

THIRD GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble, 153; Howard, 172; Jneuf, 170; Darrell, 168; Vetter, 193. Total, 856.
Audubon—Maher, 154; McGuire, 188; Adair, 129; Dederich, 188; Brand, 154. Total, 783.

The Amity Club scored its first victory in the Arlington National tourney last night, defeating the Linwood. In the first game the Homesteads defeated the Amitys by 7 pins. The latter's defeat was due to the absence of Singer in the first frame. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Homestead—Duncan, 155; Landry, 132; Griffith, 110; Cotte, 134; Moore, 170. Total, 701.
Amity—Mackey, 125; Daub, 146; Sorenson, 138; Snyder, 153; Singer, 132. Total, 694.

SECOND GAME.

Amity—Mackey, 135; Daub, 161; Sorenson, 154; Snyder, 110; Kalb, 152. Total, 712.
Linwood—Delehanty, 124; Courtney, 125; Hardiman, 133; Brennan, 145; Daley, 130. Total, 657.

THIRD GAME

Linwood—Daley, 201; Brennan, 147; Courtney, 128; Hardiman, 138; Downes, 161. Total, 805.
Homestead, Duncan, 179; Landry, 128; Groffith, 95; Cotte, 169; Moore, 132. Total, 703.

Games were bowled in Sections Nos. 1 and 2 of the United Bowling Clubs tournament last night. In Section No. 1, at the Germania alleys, the Doppel Elche team won two games, and the Lotus team won and lost a game. The games in Section No. 2 were decided at the Arcade alleys, 9 St. Mark's Place, where the Owl team scored two victories. In the last game between the Owls and Welcomes both teams bowled scores of more than 900, the Owls winning by 13 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 1.

Doppel Elche—Meyer, 188; Elsemann, 142; Christopher, 176; Dettloff, 144; Truelsen, 180. Total, 830.
Lotus—W. Gerdes, 161; Heath, 147; Warmuth, 147; Rehm, 148; Boemmermann, 166. Total, 762.

SECOND GAME.

Lotus—W. Gerdes, 181; Heath, 195; Warmuth, 157; Rehm, 220; Boemmermann, 167. Total, 920.
Monarch—H. Boemmermann, 176; Wieschman, 172; Daly, 162; Martin, 163; Smith, 146. Total, 819.

THIRD GAME.

Doppel Elche—Meyer, 151; Elsemann, 146; Christopher, 141; Dettloff, 119; Truelsen, 163. Total, 720.
Monarch—H. Boemmermann, 139; Wieschman, 124; Martin, 159; Smith, 164; Hasenzahl, 124. Total, 710.

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 2.

Welcome—Bernet, 156; Schulz, 146; Doerr, 156; Selmidt, 146; Wenderoth, 158. Total, 702.
Oerel—Otten, 132; Bullwinkel, 178; Mansees, 138; Luhrs, 141; Schultz, 158. Total, 747.

SECOND GAME.

Owl—Walsh, 162; Meyer, 190; Groebenstein, 131; Sauer, 201; Stearn, 166. Total, 850.
Oerel—Otten, 163; Bullwinkel, 132; Mansees, 125; Luhrs, 176; Schultz, 159. Total, 755.

THIRD GAME.

Owl—Walsh, 169; Meyer, 180; Kramer, 187; Sauer, 167; Stearn, 211. Total, 914.
Welcome—Bernet, 174; Schulz, 187; Doerr, 196; Schmidt, 149; Wenderoth, 195. Total, 901.

Tournament Games To-day.

Bank Clerks' League—National Park, Broadway of Brooklyn, Chase National No. 2.
Fire Insurance League—Greenwich, Royal, Palatine.
American National—Rosedale, Bleecker, Spartan.
Arlington National—Alco, Welcome, Glendale.
Columbia League—Diamond, Empire, Village.
North Side National—Pontiac Ponies, Dolando, Vernon.
Harlem League—Lotus, Riverdale, Oriental.
Arlington Ladies' Tournament, Brooklyn—Senate, Frohsin, Columbia No. 2.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—De Long, Gilbert, Bushwick.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Carroll Park, Greater New York, South Brooklyn.
Brooklyn Arlington National—South No. 2, Monarch No. 1, Amerfort.

N. Y. U. ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

New Running Records Established by Denchfield and Trede.

The second of the preliminary athletic contests for the Banks' Cups was held yesterday afternoon at New York University. The events included pole vault, 175-yard dash, and three-quarter-mile run. In both track events new records were established, Denchfield covering 175 yards in 20 1-5 seconds and Trede running the three-quarters in 3 minutes 39 4-5 seconds. It was announced that Manager MacCracken of the track team had completed arrangements for a dual meet with Lafayette College in the Spring at Easton, Penn. This will be New York University's first meet away from home. Negotiations in the interest of a dual league between Rutgers and New York University are under way. The summary of yesterday's events follows:

175-Yard Dash.—Denchfield, 20 1-5 seconds; Duke, 20 4-5 seconds; Molleson, 21 1-5 seconds; Grasmuck, 21 4-5 seconds; Orr and Anderson, 22 seconds; Muldoon, 22 1-5 seconds.

Pole V

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

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OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.
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Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, D. Crawford Clark, George Coppell, Bayard Dominick, John F. Dryden, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Ely, Albert E. Goodhart, Edwin Gould, Edmund T. Halsey, J. Walter Wood, Jr., Wm. H. Hollister, Percival Knauth, Francis H. Leggett, Almeric H. Paget, William G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Schall, jr., John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, Ransom H. Thomas.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Outside Securities a Specialty,
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

LAST DAY AT 75c.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

AFTER TO-DAY, 85c. PER SHARE.

Purchasers at present price,
75c. Per Share,
secure 16% on their investment and the regular monthly dividend, payable Feb. 1st to all shareholders of record Jan. 25th.

Applications for stock at 75c. per share must bear date not later than Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1900.

Such applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

OFFICE OF
The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
New York, January 23d, 1900.

The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1899:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899	$3,166,420.39
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1899	967,555.24
Total Marine Premiums	$4,133,975.63
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899	$3,305,179.38
Losses paid during the same period (less salvages, &c.)	$2,276,689.96
Returns of Premiums and expenses	$484,296.77
The Company has the following Assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$5,483,944.00
Loans secured by Stocks and special deposits in Banks and Trust Company	2,395,500.00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	1,125,000.00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,005,756.77
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries	147,790.55
Cash in Bank	266,139.29
Amount	$10,424,130.61

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1894 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1899, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the first of May next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Gustav Amsinck,	Clifford A. Hand,
Vernon H. Brown,	John D. Hewlett,
Waldron P. Brown,	Charles D. Leverich,
William B. Boulton,	Leander N. Lovell,
Francis M. Bacon,	W. H. H. Moore,
George Coppell,	Charles H. Marshall,
Joseph H. Chapman,	George H. Macy,
James G. De Forest,	Levi P. Morton,
William E. Dodge,	Frederic A. Parsons,
James H. Dunham,	George W. Quintard,
Everett Frazar,	John L. Riker,
Ewald Fleitmann,	A. A. Raven,
Edward Floyd-Jones,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Horace Gray,	William C. Sturges.

Anson W. Hard,
A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice Pres't.
THEO. H. JOHNSON, 3d Vice Pres't.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe, & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seventy-five (75) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1256	1514	1933	2413	2951	3274
1263	1516	1946	2440	2953	3391
1272	1645	1950	2463	2992	3405
1312	1674	1980	2490	3015	3432
1333	1709	2037	2525	3017	3437
1347	1725	2068	2577	3054	3447
1379	1743	2097	2585	3069	3466
1414	1828	2156	2592	3102	3485
1432	1833	2235	2599	3167	3486
1433	1856	2292	2601	3174	3489
1494	1885	2330	2656	3187	
1498	1904	2336	2674	3215	
1501	1911	2361	2751	3269	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 2d, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.
New York, January 22d, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 2d of February, 1900, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,035.17 per bond.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

The Colorado Coal and Iron Company,
6% MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, successor, by consolidation, to **The Colorado Coal & Iron Company, proposes to extend above bonds at the rate of 6% per annum until February 1, 1902,** the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made to purchase the bonds not extended by the holders, and to extend the same. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extending the bonds may notify the Knickerbocker Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and must present their bonds at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway,** New York, between January 15th and January 27th, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

Bonds not extended by present holders should be presented to the **Knickerbocker Trust Company on February 1, 1900,** when the last coupon will be paid and the bonds will be taken at par by a purchasing syndicate.
JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
A growing business in the progressive South; 200-acre farm, 360 acres timber land, a gold mine that is producing and has produced over $500,000, a store well stocked, doing a good business; dwelling houses, &c., all on one tract of land in and near a thriving town of great possibilities. Principals only address the owner, RICHARD EAMES, Jr., Grand Hotel, City.

DIVIDENDS.

The German-American Bank,
New York, January 18, 1900.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, inclusive.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Coupons due February 1st, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of Henry Marquand & Co., 109 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

LAST DAY AT 75c.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

AFTER TO-DAY, 85c. PER SHARE.

Purchasers at present price,
75c. Per Share,
secure 16% on their investment and the regular monthly dividend, payable Feb. 1st to all shareholders of record Jan. 25th.

Applications for stock at 75c. per share must bear date not later than Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1900.

Such applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

DIVIDENDS.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.,
Denver, Colorado, January 17, 1900.
Preferred Stock Dividends Nos. 7 & 8.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That a dividend of eight per cent. (8%) be declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for the year ending June 30th, 1896, such dividend to be payable February 15th, 1900, in cash, to the stockholders of record January 29th, 1900. Transfer Books to be closed from January 26th, 1900, to February 15th, 1900, inclusive.
Be it further Resolved, That the Directors indorse the policy of continuing the declaration of dividends upon the Preferred Stock at short intervals as the earnings of the company warrant, until all the arrears have been paid in cash.
JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Co.
Semi-annual 3½% Dividend (No. 57) on the
GUARANTEED PREFERRED STOCK
Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago R. R. Co.
Quarterly 1½% Dividend (No. 83) on the
PREFERRED STOCK.
The above dividends will be paid February 1, 1900, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., to stockholders of record at the close of business January 31, 1900.
The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Asst. Treasurer.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland, January 16th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1900. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 25th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1900.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Office of Phenix Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y., January 22, 1900.
87TH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the semi-annual dividend of five per cent., (5%,) payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record on this date.
WM. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Twenty-third Ward Bank,
Cor. Third Av. and 135th St.
New York, Jan. 23, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books close Jan. 27 and reopen Feb. 2.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 22, 1900.
The coupons due Feb. 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Co., and the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

To the Stockholders:
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN STOKER COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, State of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.
Respectfully,
JOHN WOLFF, Secretary.
Section 4, By-Laws American Stoker Company: At each annual meeting of the Stockholders, the Stockholders shall elect by ballot, from their number Nine Directors, a majority of whom shall be residents of the City of New York, State of New York, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve until the next annual meeting, or until their successors are elected and qualify.

Metropolitan Tobacco Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the METROPOLITAN TOBACCO COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 134 and 136 Grand Street, in the Borough of Mannattan, New York City, on February 7th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books will close January 27th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 10th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
HENRY LEHMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Croscup & Sterling Company will be held at the office of the Company, 114 Fifth Av., New York City, on the 3d day of February, 1900, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.
W. H. LUDINGTON, Sec'y.
Dated Jan. 23d, 1900.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF James Freeman Brown Co. will be held at the office of the company, 73 Franklin St., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon.
EDWARD H. WILLETT, Treasurer.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, February 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

International Engineering Company.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The certificate of incorporation of the International Engineering Company was filed today in the Westchester County Clerk's Office. The capital stock is placed at $200,000, and the three Directors named are James Cruikshank of New York and Rudolph C. Smith and Rudolph C. Smith, Jr., of Yonkers. The purpose of the corporation is to acquire the copyrights and letters patent heretofore granted by the Governments of the United States and European countries to Rudolph C. Smith; to manufacture and deal in the articles covered by such patents and copyrights, and to carry on the business of general publishers, with particular reference to the subject of engineering.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 24	191,334
To date this year	7,862,702
Corresponding date last year	19,222,547

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 24	$1,238,000
To date this year	$36,504,100
Corresponding date last year	$116,098,040

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting	½	Consol. Gas	2
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Ev. & T. H.	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	2¼	Ev. & T. H. pf.	8
Am. S. & W. pf.	⅝	Federal Steel	1⅜
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Great North. pf.	⅜
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	½	Manhattan	1
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	Met. Street Railway	2⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅞	N. Y. Central	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1	Norf. & West.	½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	1	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1⅛	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅛
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Rep. Iron & Steel	¾
Chi., T. T. pf.	1	Rio Grande W. pf.	5
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Texas Pacific Land T.	⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅛	Twin City R. T.	2
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Un. Bag & P. pf.	⅛

Stocks Declined.

Chi., I. & L. pf.	¾	Mobile & Ohio	½
Chi. & N. W.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅞
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1¾	Wells-Fargo Exp.	½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
H. B. Claflin	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	½
Knick Ice, Chi.	3		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Can. South. 2d	1½	N. Y., O. & W. 4s.	1
Erie 1st ext. 4s.	1	St. P., M. & M., Mont., Ext. 4s	1
F. & P. M., P. & H. Div. 5s	3	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Iowa Central 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1
Met. Elev. 1st	1	Wabash 2d	1¼
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1		

Bonds Declined.

L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s, i. r.	2⅞	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	2
N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s, reg.	1½		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The stock market yesterday waited upon news from London bearing upon the progress of the campaign in South Africa. And for the reason that nothing definite was forthcoming speculation halted and transactions were comparatively few. Operators were not inclined further to extend their commitments pending the results of a battle which might turn the speculative tide as readily against them as in their favor.

But though the speculative spirit lagged, it was a gratifying fact, and evidence of some underlying substantial strength in the market, that alarmists' rumors of a kind that on previous days had been made to do more or less ruinous work were ignored; nor could all the efforts of professional calamity howlers gain for them serious attention. One of the reasons for this undoubtedly was the comparative strength of the London market, which refused to be affected, even though its fortnightly settlement was begun. The result was that prices here opened not only firm, but in some cases higher than the closing figures of the night previous, and, though with more or less irregularity, continued comparatively strong throughout the day, with net changes generally for the better.

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Railroad stocks were helped by the election of Mr. D. O. Mills to the Directorate of the New York Central and the announcement that he had also entered the board of the Southern Pacific. The financial world sees much that is significant in the more active participation in railroad matters of such a leader as Mr. Mills, and predictions are not lacking that developments of consequence affecting not alone these two roads, but others more or less intimately connected, are not far distant. The publication of the largely increased earnings of St. Paul for the third week in January had inspiriting effect also, following so closely upon the pessimistic wails of those sundry individuals who see only decreased earnings before the railroads of the country.

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Steel stocks, also, were better, thanks both to the continuing excellent trade conditions and to the knowledge that with largely increased earnings, dividends, where begun, are surer of continuance; where expected, nearer of realization. Announcements of fresh foreign orders were contributory to the better tone.

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Yet the market—save and except in respect to war rumors—was in some respects almost too easily influenced and showed clearly its feverishness. For instance, Metropolitan Railway stocks advanced over 2 points, Manhattan 1, and Third Avenue ¾ on vague and indefinite reports of a hitch in the proposed building of the Rapid Transit tunnel. On the day previous the Street had been arguing that the building of the tunnel would probably benefit one, if not all, of the local traction roads. Yesterday it was arguing that the failure to build would likewise help! Wherein is made manifest the Street's delightful consistency.

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The continued demand for bonds and the excellent investment buying are among the hopeful signs in the market.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE STOCK MARKET.

(From a Special Contributor.)

If one sets out to ascertain from the men of "the Street" the underlying cause of the present dull and inactive state of the stock market, he will encounter difficulty. He is likely to conclude that the explanation of the supposed expert is little better than that of the lay observer. He will be most frequently told that the condition is merely one of suspense, of waiting for developments, and that the chief cause of uncertainty is the war in South Africa. Money has been flowing into New York since the beginning of the year, and is to be had in plenty on fairly easy terms, but it is not showing itself much on the Stock Exchange because it is uncertain whether the next battle in Natal or Cape Colony will result favorably to the British or the Boers. It is admitted that it cannot make any difference with the real value of the securities dealt in here, but it will have an effect in the London market, and variations in prices there will affect prices here, and so our people await the turn of events.

This seems like an explanation which does not explain. The South African war, with all its uncertainties, was going on five or six weeks ago, and there was a good deal of activity in the stock market of a kind. The real difference must lie in something else. The conservative banker, who deals with investments and scorns speculation, has a different explanation. Money may be plenty for loaning purposes, but the "dear public," who mostly furnish the funds for the game on the Stock Exchange, do not operate with borrowed money, and in the December activity they got pretty well cleaned out by selling on a falling market what they had bought for a rise. They are waiting to recuperate, and the market is left to the professional traders who watch for events that will set quotations moving, whether they are to occur in South Africa or the office of a gas company.

Disregarding the expert opinions of those who are in the midst of things on the Street, the studious observer may venture to see some general cause for the prevailing dullness which does not depend upon Gen. Buller or Gen. Joubert. In the early part of last year, when money was plenty and cheap and the hopefulness born of renewed prosperity was fresh and buoyant, there was great activity and advancing prices in the stock market. There was much promoting and exploiting, and frequent launching of new "securities." Speculation was rife and risks were taken. In short, the business was overdone, and toward the end of the year reaction came. Just when money was in full use and loaners demanded high rates and good security, there was much liquidating of expanded obligations under the pressure of a falling market. A good many people were badly squeezed and left feeling sore. A wholesome lesson had been taught, and the part of the public that is given to dabbling in stocks is still ruminating upon it.

There is more money here seeking investment than for some months past, and it can be borrowed on easier terms, but there is a lack of last year's eagerness. Investments are being made and there is considerable activity in the bond market. That is a healthy sign, for these are mostly real securities affording an assured and calculable income. So the shares of railroads which make reports of their business and make no secret of their financial condition are inactive because they are held for investment, and there is no immediate reason for their changing hands. They fluctuate little, and are not much speculated in. Those held in London may be affected from day to day by the turn of events in South Africa, and that will cause a little agitation in our market, but the general dullness is hardly due to those uncertainties. People are not waiting so much on account of the war as on account of a general condition at home. The professional speculators are doing what they can to manipulate the stocks of which the value is uncertain, and are turning to the best account war rumors and reports and agitating events, but the outside public is not heeding them much. The people are attending to business and investing more quietly than they were last year, and it is better for them.

A. K. F.

New York, Jan. 24, 1900.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S AFFAIRS.

Of late Wall Street has heard much of pending developments of consequence to Southern Pacific. The Stanford, Crocker, and Hubbard holdings by the Huntington-Speyer syndicate was regarded as the initial step in the movement, while, later, the buying of Southern Pacific stock at C. P. Huntington's advice by E. H. Harriman and Jacob H. Schiff, representing Union Pacific, was looked upon as no less consequential.

But significant as these developments appear, yesterday developed others which financiers and railroad men regard as equally significant. One of these is the announcement by President Huntington that Mr. D. O. Mills—who was yesterday elected to the New York Central Directorate—has been admitted to the Southern Pacific Board; that Mr. John W. Mackay will also join the board, and that the changes are due to the fact that holdings of the stock of the company have lately changed hands.

"It is a fact," said Mr. Huntington yesterday, "that Mr. Mills is now a Director of our company, and that Mr. Mackay will shortly become a Director also. There recently has been a change in the holdings of the stock of the company, and new interests have come in.

"Mr. Mills and Mr. Mackay are in sympathy with the plans for development which I have mapped out for the Southern Pacific, and which are going steadily ahead. I am very well satisfied with the outlook, and have every confidence in the future.

"As to the talk of a transcontinental trunk line, I do not think we will see one running through from New York to San Francisco for some time, although in a more limited sense of the word it might be said there are several transcontinental trunk lines now."

Exactly what are the plans of Southern Pacific development to which he referred Mr. Huntington did not disclose; but it is looked upon as more than a coincidence that the entrance of Mr. Mills into the Central Directorate should follow so closely after his election to the Southern Pacific Board.

OHIO SOFT COAL ROADS.

Nothing but favorable news comes concerning the condition and earnings of the Ohio soft-coal roads. From Columbus yesterday it was said that the statement of the Hocking Valley for the third week in January will probably be a record breaker in the history of the road, while of the Wheeling and Lake Erie the news is also especially favorable. In the third week of the present month the Wheeling Road increased its earnings at the rate of $2,000 a day, while since July 1 the increase has been $238,970 and the total earnings $1,428,280.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was strong yesterday on buying by Flower brokers and houses reported to be purchasing for Standard Oil interests. During the day further stories of new interests in the Directorate of the company were heard, this time the names mentioned being those of E. H. Harriman and H. H. Porter, the latter being said to be slated for the Chairmanship of the board. It was also said that while D. O. Mills will not enter the board, he will be represented by his personal nominee.

But, as on previous days, no definite information in the matter could be had. At the office of Flower & Co. a member of the firm said: "Wait and see."

FOREIGN ORDER FOR CARS.

A report from Chicago that the French Government has given to the Pressed Steel Car Company an order for 100 steel freight cars for the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad is officially confirmed at the offices of the company here. The order, concerning which correspondence has been passing for some time, was placed a few days ago, and the contract price is in the neighborhood of $100,000. Delivery will be made within two months.

DIVIDEND INCREASED.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company yesterday, a dividend of 1½ per cent. upon the common stock, payable Feb. 15, was declared. This is an advance of ½ per cent. over the dividend declared in August, 1899, which was the first paid by the company.

President Thomas Lowry, discussing the affairs of the company, says that its condition is satisfactory in every sense of the word.

DISCOUNT THE FUTURE.

The strength of American Steel and Wire yesterday, marked by a rise of nearly three points, was due to a revival of the reports of action on the common stock dividend to be taken at the meeting of the company Jan. 29. It is also said that a pool has been made to force the quotation higher.

SUGAR'S FLUCTUATIONS.

Sugar was neither weak nor strong yesterday, the quotation moving up and down spasmodically and with little apparent reason either for the decline or for the appreciation. Boston was a seller of the stock.

WHAT THE NEGOTIATIONS MEAN.

In connection with the denial by Senator Depew, who is a Director both of Union Pacific and of Northwest, that there is any truth in the report that Northwest will lease Union Pacific Wall Street now hears that the negotiations which have been going on between officials of the roads have looked simply to a renewal of the recently expired traffic arrangement which had existed for years.

GRANGER STOCKS ACTIVE.

The Granger roads continued strong yesterday on reports that the farmers would soon begin to send their crops forward, while there was added a better feeling by reason of the published statement of earnings of St. Paul which showed an increase in the third week of January of $89,200, and since July 1 of $2,352,770.

PAN HANDLE'S DIVIDEND.

The declaration by the Pan Handle Directors yesterday of a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock places that stock definitely upon a 4 per cent. basis. No dividend on the common can be paid until the full 4 per cent. on the preferred is paid. The earnings of the road for eleven months of the current fiscal year show a net increase of $236,830. The total net earnings for the year, it is said, should be about $2,250,000, which will show about 2 per cent. earned on the common stock.

FEDERAL STEEL GOES UP.

In anticipation of the promised declaration on Feb. 13 of a further dividend on the common stock, Federal Steel, which latterly has been somewhat weak, yesterday was well supported by strong inside interests, who speak confidently of the outlook.

ABSORBING THE STOCK.

The pool buying of Missouri Pacific, which on Tuesday seemed to have ceased, was renewed yesterday. In this connection it is said that within the present week one Stock Exchange house has absorbed fully 15,000 shares of the stock.

NEW SECURITIES LISTED.

The Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday admitted to the regular list the following new securities:

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company—$40,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1928 for $1,000 each, Nos. 1,023 to 1,032, inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $6,253,000; Nos. 1 to 1,032 inclusive and Nos. 10,808 to 15,398 inclusive.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company—$1,000,000 additional capital stock, making the total amount listed to date $53,308,600. The committee was also empowered to add to the list from time to time additional amounts of the said stock up to $54,757,500, as and when officially notified that further amounts have been issued.

The Sherman Shreveport and Southern Railway Company—$1,100,000 first mortgage fifty-year 5 per cent. guaranteed gold coupon bonds of 1943 for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 1,100 inclusive.

Norfolk and Western Railway Company—$800,000 first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1996 for $1,000 each, Nos. 19,535 to 19,624 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $21,918,000; Nos. 1 to 19,034 inclusive, and Nos. 19,535 to 19,624 inclusive for $1,000 each; Nos. 1 to 9,991 inclusive for $500 each, and Nos. 1 to 7,991 inclusive for $100 each. The committee was also empowered to add to the list from time to time additional amounts of said bonds up to $28,704,000, as and when officially notified that bonds have been issued in exchange for or in payment of the above-named underlying bonds of the company.

Union Pacific Railroad Company—$111,400 additional of the preferred capital stock and $44,000 additional of the common capital stock, making the total amount of preferred capital stock listed to date $98,020,000, and of common capital stock $94,317,600. The committee was also empowered to add to the list from time to time additional amounts of preferred capital stock up to $25,000,000, and additional amounts of common capital stock up to $7,718,000, as and when official notice shall be received that said preferred and common stock has been issued in exchange for Oregon Short Line Income B bonds or for Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company common or preferred stock.

Père Marquette Railroad Company—$14,145,500 common stock and $10,162,200 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock. The committee was also empowered to add to the list from time to time, but prior to Oct. 1, 1900, additional amounts of common and preferred stock, as and when officially notified that further amounts have been issued under the terms of the plan of agreement. The amounts of capital stock, including such additional issues, shall not exceed in the aggregate $16,000,000 common stock and $12,000,000 preferred stock.

The American Thread Company—$5,708,000 first mortgage 20-year collateral trust 4 per cent. gold or sterling coupon bonds of 1919, Nos. 1 to 5,498 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to 600, for $500 each.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

"The present is a trying time for both sellers and buyers, since both are pretty far apart and there is practically a deadlock in nearly all the branches of the trades. Buyers have the encouragement which may come from the fact that there are some signs of yielding prices. Sellers hold that, considering the fact that the severest test is applied to values at this season of the year, the markets show great inherent strength, which in the opinion of many of them may develop into a further upward movement.

"In some departments of the iron trade values are upheld by main strength by leading interests, always a method which breeds suspicion and caution. Much is deservedly made of the fact that a very large tonnage is booked for a long time to come, but professions of this kind are perhaps too freely discounted by buyers when they find that sellers follow them only too closely by a willingness to meet requirements even for the first half of the year.

"The result is a nervous tension which makes the trade unusually watchful as to developments whose tendency is not very pronounced as yet. Consumption seems very heavy still, to judge from the manner in which deliveries are taken. The fact that consumers are constantly testing the market proves that they realize that any happenings likely to hamper output may swing values against them.

"Very little is being done in foundry irons. It is worthy of note, however, that export inquiries are again making their appearance, and that a little business has been done lately. The English warrant markets have recovered considerably lately, and whenever low rates of ocean freights can be secured business can be put through. To what extent the foreign markets would take larger quantities without flinching it is difficult to say. The Continent, from all advices, is drawing heavily upon England, and is seeking relief from famine by looking to this side.

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"In steel the deadlock is almost complete. If some of the large producing and consuming interests should come together, other buyers would probably follow suit soon, and we might experience a lively market.

"There has been more activity in steel rails, some good orders having been placed in the West, among which is one for 15,000 tons for a transcontinental road. A good deal of new

first nine months of the fiscal year were $4,000,000, and it is estimated that the total income for the year will approximate $6,000,000.

An official of the American Hide and Leather Company quoted as saying that the trade in upper leather is the most satisfactory in years. The output of the tanneries has been sold for six days in advance, and in some cases the output of the next six months is sold ahead.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $170,457,245; balances, $9,952,020; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $939,135.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3@3⅛ per cent. for short, and 3⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange strong. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87½@$4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.83.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20@5.20 less 1-16 and 5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94 7-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, 75c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅜c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 35c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—American railway shares opened dull on the lower overnight prices from New York, but later recovered. During the rest of the session the market was dull but firm.

Consols for both money and the account, 101 9-16; Canadian Pacific, 96¼; Erie, 11⅞; Erie first preferred, 33⅜; Illinois Central, 117; Union Pacific preferred, 77; St. Paul, 121½; New York Central, 137; Pennsylvania, 66; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 75⅜; Atchison, 30⅝; Louisville, 82¼; Grand Trunk, 7⅜; Anaconda, 8⅛.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3@3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 67⅝.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £59,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.40; Madrid, 28.20; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.12½.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s. 4⅛d.

Bar silver closed weak at 27 7-16d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Business opened weak and inactive on the Bourse to-day, but later there was a good recovery on a London rumor that the British had scored a success in South Africa, and prices closed firm, although the report was unconfirmed. Spanish fours advanced, favoring international securities. Brazilians were easier on the decline in the rate of exchange. Rio Tintos were in demand for London account. De Beers were easier and Kafirs were firm. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 10c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 68.50.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Business on the Boerse to-day was hesitating despite the untruth of yesterday's rumors concerning affairs in South Africa. Local shares were in good demand. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49⅝ pfennigs for checks. Rate of discount for short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4¼ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 24.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were dull. Bank and mine shares were in good demand.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 75.90. Gold was quoted at 28.35.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 800 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .23, 1,100 Creede and Cripple Creek at .11, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .16, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.65, 500 Comstock at .03½, 100 Deadwood at .75, 1,000 Findlay at .14½, 2,000 Golden Age at .06, 200 Little Chief at .17, 500 Mollie Gibson at .26, 100 Mount Rosa at .65, 50 Ontario at 8.00, 400 Potosi at .30, 500 Sierra Nevada at .48, 100 Standard at 2.70, 1,000 Work at .02, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .25.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Anaconda	.37	Leadville Con.	.07
Adice	.38	Little Chief	.16
Adams Con.	.17	Mexican	.30
Best & Belcher	.23	Moulton	.30
Ernns. Consol.	.28	Ontario	8.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Ophir	.63
Chrysolite	.12	Plymouth	.05
Chollar	.24	Phoenix, Ariz.	.07
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.55	Potosi	.28
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Quicksilver	1.75
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.14
Deadwood Terra	.15	Sierra Nevada	.45
Eureka Consol.	.15	Standard	2.40
Father de Smet	.08	Small Hopes	1.60
Golden Fleece	.26	Union Cons.	.27
Gould & Curry	.20	Victor	1.00
Hale & Norcross	.25	Yellow Jacket	.29
Homestake	55.00	Argentum Juanita	.21
Horn Silver	1.90	Isabella	1.20
Iron Silver	.52	Mollie Gibson	.24
La Crosse	.14	Portland	2.30

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Müller & Son sold the following securities at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

112 shares Central Fireworks Company pref., $100 each, 50.

9 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100 each, 100¾.

$500 Montauk (Club, Brooklyn, second mortgage 5 per cent. bond, 26.

69 shares Bedford Riding Academy, $25 each, 14.

5 shares Twelfth Ward Bank, $100 each, 120.

100 shares Long Island Railroad Company, $50 each, 50.

59 shares Hocking Valley Railroad common, $100 each, 30¾.

8 shares Hocking Valley Railroad pref., $100 each, 58¾.

10 shares Dobbs Ferry Bank, $100 each, 130.

3 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 187¾.

24 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 187½.

58 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 10⅞.

$200 the New York Athletic Club 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1903, $100 each, 110.

$200 the New York Athletic Club second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1910, $100 each, 100.

15 shares Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company, $100 each, 250.

50 shares Celluloid Company, $100 each, 90.

$2,000 Lotos Club second mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1902, 85.

10 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $100 each, 245¼.

15 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, $14.

300 shares Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company of Yukon pref., $10 each, $1.25 per share.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading yesterday in the market for outside securities was broader and somewhat more active than on the previous days of the week, but prices were more irregular, and among the net changes for the day were several substantial net losses. As a whole, however, the market showed considerable firmness, and in some quarters where bear attacks were made final figures showed little sign of the efforts to reduce prices. Early in the day there was some selling that had the appearance of being forced, and some low prices were recorded, but at the close the market became stronger, and several of the issues most prominent in the early trading recovered from the morning prices and closed fairly strong. Good buying of Standard Oil continued, resulting in another large gain in that stock, which, with other less prominent stocks, served to improve the general condition of the market. Little news was had to affect the course of prices, though one or two issues were strengthened by reports of near at hand favorable developments.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was the object of a bear attack early in the day, which forced the stock down to 22. It showed much firmness, however, and recovered quickly from the figure to which the stock had been offered down, with the purpose seemingly of calling out loosely held stock. Bids for large blocks of the common stock appeared in the market, and with the strength showed by the preferred practically frustrated the effort to depress the stock. After selling at 22, the stock got back to 23, and closed with only a fractional net loss, at 22½ bid. In the common stock sales were made as high as 7½, and it closed at 7¼ bid, against 7 bid on the previous day. Friends of the stock commented on the strength which it showed in the face of the efforts made to bring about lower prices, and it was felt that this indicated that persons in a position to know the actual condition of the company are confident of better prices for the Distilling stocks.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS preferred was weak. It sold at 47, and later was offered as low as 46½, with practically no bid. The common stock was very dull, and at the close was quoted at 22½ bid, a fractional decline for the day. The bonds remained unchanged.

STANDARD GAS showed considerable strength, being in demand at figures considerably above those of last week, with little stock offered. It was reported that bids of as much as 112 were privately made for round lots of the stock, while none of the issue was offered under 125. The preferred stock closed at 130 bid, with none offered.

STANDARD OIL was less active than on the first two days of the week, total transactions for the day amounting to about 300 shares. It continued very strong, however, and recorded a larger net gain than that made on any day recently. It sold up to 509½, and closed at 508 bid, a net gain of seven points. Little disposition was shown to sell the stock, as much confidence is expressed as to the course the stock is likely to follow, and buyers found it difficult to procure stock anywhere near the opening price. It is said that the rumored extra distribution on the stock will be a stock dividend of probably two or three shares on every hundred, which would be equal to a cash dividend of about 10 to 15 per cent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER sold off a point, to 9, on transactions amounting to several hundred shares. It closed at 9¼ bid, showing a net loss of three-quarters of a point.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE was more active than on any day for some time past. It was traded in to the extent of about 700 shares, most of which sold in the neighborhood of 40, which was several points below the last previous sale. It later got up to 41¼, and closed at 41 bid. There was practically no demand of the preferred stock, which was offered at 75, the best bid being 51.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	22½	23½
New Amsterdam pf.	..	46½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	.94	94¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31¼	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	78
American Bicycle	15	17
American Bicycle pf.	43	45
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Woolen Goods	22¼	23
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78⅜	79
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	42	44
Distilling Company of America	7¼	7½
Distilling Company of America pf.	22½	23½
Electric Axle Light & Power	4⅞	5¼
Electric Boat	15	20
Elctric Boat pf.	..	30
Havana Commercial	20½	23
Havana Commercial pf.	60½	62
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf., ex div.	62½	63½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	29½	30½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	86	89
National Gramophone	56	58
National Salt	46¼	48
National Salt pf.	78½	79½
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf.	91½	93
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86	89
Royal Baking Powder	94½	94⅝
Rubber Goods Mfg.	23½	39
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80	81
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	508	510
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82¾	83¼
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Land	..	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11¾	12⅜
British Columbia Copper	9⅛	9⅜
California Copper	3⅛	3½
Central Fireworks	12	15
Central Fireworks pf.	53	58
Chicago & Alton subs.	106½	..
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	41	47
Electric Vehicle pf.	51	75
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23
General Carriage	5½	6¼
Illinois Transportation	2½	3
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	97½	98½
New York Transportation	10	9
New England Transportation	6⅜	6¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19	19½
St. Louis subs.	131	132
Retsof	25	30
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	11¾	12½
Superior and Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	197	199
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	23	24
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	59	62

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109¼	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	233	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	85	87
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	27	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	..	28½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	89	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	30	..
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	103
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	23¼	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	38	40
Denver Gas 5s	..	82
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co., 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	290
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19½	20½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	72½	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	100	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	110	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	130	..
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	99	101
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	26
Brooklyn Ferry 6s	88½	89½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	100¾

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	..	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	119
Lorillard Company pf.	..	108
Standard Coupler	35	38
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	26	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
Worthington Pump pf.	98	99

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	105	106½
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	59	60

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The market, while narrow, was not lacking in steadiness, and stocks when traded in were firm generally. The prospect that the Commonwealth will sell its holdings of Fitchburg Railroad common stock to the Boston and Maine caused an advance of $10 in Fitchburg preferred to 125, nearly 1,500 shares selling in the morning dealings; later there was reaction to 118. The common stock, rarely quoted, sold at 35 for twelve shares this morning.

Arcadian Mining was up 3½, at 17, closing at 16, and Centennial, ½, at 16; Parrot gained ⅜, to 40¼. Erie Telephone rights were active, nearly 3,000 selling in the morning; the price touched 95 cents, thence rising to 98 cents, and later selling at 92½ cents. Isle Royale was ½ better, at 21½; Massachusetts Electric preferred, 1 better, at 76, and Boston and Montana hardened 2½, to 272½. New England Gas and Coke held at 19, and 5s at 73. The close, while dull, was steady and even firm in tone.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent. was the quoted rate, although little or no business was doing. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium. Call money ranges from 4@5 per cent. and is in good supply at the former rate to the strongest to borrowers. Time money can be obtained as low as 4 per cent. for six months or a year, when the collateral is first-class. From this level rates range up to 5 per cent. Commercial paper is in good demand, but relatively in small supply. The best names sell from 4@4½ per cent. and good names at 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	..	6½	Old Colony	4	5
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dominion	17	18
Arcadian	16	17	Osceola	67	69
Arnold	5	6	Parrot	40	40¾
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	1½	2½
Atlantic	25	26	Quincy	135	140
Baltic	17	18	Rhode Island	4½	4¾
B. & Cr. C.	20	30	Santa Fe	5¼	5½
Bost. & Mon.	271½	273	Santa Ysabel	6½	7½
Butte & B.	40	50	Shoe	30	31
Cal. & Hecla	730	740	Tamarack	176	178
Centennial	15½	16	Utah Cons.	25	..
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1⅛	1¼
Humboldt	2	3	White Knob	14	15
Isle Royale	21¼	22	Winona	4	5
Mohawk	14	15	Wolverine	38½	39¼

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	235	Cent. M. pf.	62	64
Bost. & Low.	245	Fitchburg pf.	118	120
Bost. & Me.	196	N. Y. & N. H.	199	..
Bost. & Pr.	..	300	E. 6s	110½	..
Bost. Elev.	96	..	N. Y. & N. H.	..	..
Bost. G. 5s.	80	..	B. 7s	114¾	..
Cent. Mass.	10	13	West End	92½	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	330	331	N. Eng. Tel.	135	138
Chi. S. Y.	134½	136	U. S. Oil	19	20
Dom. Coal	43	..	Westinghouse Electric	40¼	..
Dom. Cp. pf.	115	116	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	..	63
Erie Tel.	102	103			
Mex. Tel.	3	3¼			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Union Traction common advanced a point from 27 at the opening to-day and closed at 27⅞. The preferred advanced from 74 to 75, and closed there. Metropolitan Elevated preferred closed at 76½ and $20,000 of the bonds brought 95¾@95½. Other prices were practically unchanged.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
100 Linseed	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
955 Linseed pf.	54¾	54¼	54½
100 Radiator	49½	49½	49½
50 Radiator pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,005 Chicago Union Trac.	28	27	27⅞
125 Chicago Union Trac. pf.	75	74	75
10 Chicago Edison	160	160	160
150 Lak St. Elevated	12¾	12	12
50 International Pkg. Co.	6	6	6
150 Diamond Match	122¾	122¾	122¾
20 Chicago City R. R.	275	275	275
80 Streeboarl	31½	31	31
100 Met. Elevated ctfs.	25	25	25
149 Met. Elevated pf.	76½	76	76½
240 National Carbon	19¾	19	19¾
445 National Biscuit	37	36¾	36⅞
23 National Biscuit pf.	93	92½	93
350 National Steel	42¼	41½	42¾
75 South Side Elevated	100½	100½	100½
344 West Chicago	111½	110¾	111

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Local trading continued very dull to-day. The changes in quotations were too insignificant for enumeration. Most of the stocks were inclined to heaviness. Brooklyn Gas sold at 3½. The few strong stocks were Pennsylvania, Union Traction, Warwick Iron and Steel, and Western New York and Pennsylvania. A decline of 2 points in United Gas—154 to 152—and a decline of 1 point in Electric Storage Battery—79 to 78—were exceptional movements, but neither had any significance.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¾	22	Union Trac.	38	38¼
Choctaw	33	34	U. Gas Imp.	151	152¼
El. Co. of A.	12¾	12¾	Welsbach L.	41	43
Lehigh Val.	24⅝	24⅞	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	11¾	12	Penn.	7¼	7⅜
Phila. Trac.	96¾	97			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$287,520,860
Gold reserve	219,581,746
Net silver	14,128,655
United States notes in the Treasury	15,465,834
Treasury notes of 1890	2,056,691
Total receipts this day	2,140,393
Total receipts this month	36,941,117
Total receipts this year	321,734,612
Total expenditures this day	1,550,000
Total expenditures this month	32,952,000
Total expenditures this year	296,718,560
Deposits in National banks	102,302,643
Silver bullion	94,938
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	404,477
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	719,131
Customs	1,191,579
Miscellaneous	229,682

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The January meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union has been called for to-day at the rooms of the Down-Town Association.

The Moscow Fire Insurance Company of Russia has been admitted to Michigan, and the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company and the North German Insurance Company have been licensed to do business in Nebraska.

The Committee on Laws and Legislation of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, at its special meeting, took up the question as to the liability of local fire insurance companies for personal taxes. The matter was taken up because such a tax has already been levied on three companies. After some discussion the whole matter went over to another meeting. Several members of the committee said yesterday that no announcement could be made yet as to what course would be outlined for the companies.

The proposition to separate, at least partially, the Hudson County (N. J.) Board of Fire Underwriters from the jurisdiction of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, which was seriously discussed in Jersey City offices last June, is being talked about again, and the manager of a large foreign company said yesterday that the chief delay in the effort to formally introduce the subject before the Exchange has been the indisposition of the Hudson County board to take the initiative by formulating a petition asking for power to regulate fire insurance rates in Jersey City independently of the Exchange.

Everett U. Crosby of Boston was appointed General Agent yesterday of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh by United States Manager E. G. Richards. Mr. Crosby is the Secretary of the National Fire Protection Association and manager of the Underwriters' Bureau of New England, with which he has been connected since its inception. The companies composing the bureau are the Royal, National of Hartford, Phoenix of Hartford, Phenix of Brooklyn, Queen, New Hampshire, German-American, Home, Scottish Union and National, Liverpool and London and Globe, North British and Mercantile, Springfield and Aetna.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12¾	13¼	208	Am. Car & Foundry	13	13	13	13	.....
59	60	110	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60	60	60	— ¼
38¼	38½	1,000	American Ice	38¾	38⅞	38½	38⅝	+ ¼
71⅞	73	10	Am. Ice pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	.....
92½	94½	200	American Cotton Oil pf	94	94¼	94	94¼	.....
14¼	14½	400	American Linseed	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	.....
54½	55	220	Am. Linseed pf.	54⅜	54½	54⅜	54½	— ¼
5⅜	6¼	1,170	American Malting Co.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
27	28	300	Am. Malting Co. pf.	27	27	27	27	.....
2¼	4	40	Am. Spirits Mfg.	3	3¼	3	3¼	.....
37⅝	38⅜	464	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37¾	38¼	37¾	38¼	+ ⅝
88½	89	260	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	89	89	89	89	.....
49¼	49¼	14,015	American Steel & Wire	46½	49½	46½	49	+2¼
90¼	91	200	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90⅛	91	90⅛	91	+ ⅝
116½	116¾	29,165	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	116	117⅛	115¼	116⅝	+ ⅝
41½	42½	100	American Steel Hoop	42	42	42	42	— ¼
92	96	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95	95	95	95	.....
28	29½	100	American Tin Plate	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
90½	99⅝	8,780	American Tobacco	98½	100	98½	99½	+ ⅞
135	140	20	American Tobacco pf.	136	136	136	136	.....
39⅝	40	20	Anaconda Copper	40	40	40	40	.....
19½	20	100	At., T. & S. F.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
60½	60⅝	4,550	At., T. & S. F. pf.	60½	60⅝	60½	60½	+ ⅜
57⅝	58	2,840	Baltimore & Ohio	58	58	57⅝	57⅞	+1⅛
74¼	75	3,420	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74¾	74¾	74⅜	74⅝	+ ⅞
71⅜	71½	16,020	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	71	72¼	71	71½	+1
146	147	550	Brooklyn Union Gas	145¾	147	145¾	147	+1
15⅝	15⅝	400	Brunswick City	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
94	94½	100	Canadian Pacific	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¼
29⅜	30	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	29¾	29¾	29⅜	29¾	+ ¼
121⅝	121⅞	2,330	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121½	122⅜	121½	121⅜	+ ⅜
38	39¼	150	Chicago Con. Trac.	39	39	39	39	— ¼
13¼	13⅜	1,225	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	13½	13¼	13⅜	.....
75¼	75½	460	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	75½	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	+ ¼
40	40½	600	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	38¾	40⅜	38¾	40⅜	+1⅝
88⅜	89	400	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	87⅞	88⅝	87⅞	88⅝	+ ⅝
45	48	13	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¾
118	118¼	3,520	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	118¼	118½	118	118⅛	+ ⅝
169½	172	62	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	169¼	171	169¼	171	.....
160	163½	100	Chicago & Northw.	159½	159½	159½	159½	—1½
100	106⅜	1,964	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	100⅛	106¾	100⅛	106¾	+1¾
34⅜	37	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36	36	36	36	+1
60¼	61	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	61	61	61	61	+ ½
16½	17½	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	17	17	17	17	— ¼
51	53	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	—1½
42⅜	42¾	1,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	42½	42½	42	42⅜	+ ⅞
128	132	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	129¼	129⅞	129¼	129⅞	.....
23¼	23½	524	Colorado Midland pf.	23⅛	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
5⅛	5⅜	300	Colorado Southern	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
44	44½	530	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44½	44½	44	44	+1
189	190	299	Consolidated Gas	191	192	191	192	+2
32¼	32½	2,360	Continental Tobacco	32	32⅝	32	32¼	.....
84½	85	400	Continental Tobac. pf.	85¼	85¼	85	85	—1⅜
17⅞	18½	25	Denver & R. G.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	.....
12⅜	13¾	20	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	.....
13	18	100	Erie 2d pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
102⅜	103	100	Erie Tel. & Tel.	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ⅜

TUNNEL STEEL SUPPLY

Mr. McDonald Denies Transactions with the Carnegie Company.

HAS SAFE MARGIN OF PROFIT

No Fear Expressed of His Retirement from Rapid Transit Contract—Celebration of Citizens.

A report in Wall Street yesterday that the Carnegie Company has the contract to furnish to John B. McDonald the steel for the rapid transit tunnel was not confirmed by Mr. McDonald. The report, which came in the way of a publication, says:

"It is positively stated that the Carnegie Company has the contract to furnish steel to Mr. McDonald, constructor of the tunnel road, for about $10,000,000. The price is said to be low. The trouble is asserted to be that the Carnegie Company has so many other orders in hand that McDonald's order cannot be filled on time. For this reason it is stated that McDonald can probably secure a good stiff bonus to relieve the Pittsburg firm from embarrassment."

At his office, at 100 Broadway, late in the afternoon, a question was put to Mr. McDonald concerning his reported relations with the Carnegie Company. He said:

"I have no transactions with the Carnegie Company, and if I should undertake to answer questions about the cost of the steel that is to go into the tunnel it would take me a year and a half."

The printed estimates issued at the office of William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the road, do not bear out the statement that the structural steel will cost $10,000,000, or even half that sum. According to these estimates of quantities to be used in the new tunnel the steel items are as follows: Steel beams, 21,729 net tons; riveted steel, 20,147 net tons; viaduct steel, 23,168 net tons; total, 65,044 net tons. Adding a margin of say 2,000 tons, the entire amount needed would, therefore, be 67,044 tons. Engineers have said that contract prices might be $60 a ton, and in any event not over $70 a ton. Taking the larger price, the amount for the item of steel would be $4,693,080, or at $60 a ton, $4,022,640.

It is considered that Mr. McDonald's bid of $35,000,000 gives him a safe margin of profit, and there is little danger, it is believed, that he will forfeit his $150,000 check and throw up the contract to prevent a losing venture. Controller Coler and the rapid transit officials have all along stated that they have no fear that Mr. McDonald will retire from the contract. Mr. McDonald, meantime, so far as appearances indicate, is steadily going ahead and will qualify within the specified time limit. The belief is also expressed that the Carnegie Company, even with its great quantity of work on hand, will be able to deliver the steel as it may be needed without delaying this branch of the tunnel work.

Residents of the upper part of Manhattan Island will celebrate the awarding of the rapid transit contract by holding a big meeting to-night in Brady's Hall, Amsterdam Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Both Republican and Tammany organizations are working to make the celebration a success.

The meeting will be in charge of the William L. Marcy Tammany Association, which will be helped by the West End Association, the Harlem Board of Commerce, the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx, the Harlem Club, the Harlem Republican Club, the Columbia Club, the Democratic Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District, the Central Republican Club, the King's Bridge Improvement Association, the Heights Club of St. Nicholas Avenue, the Manhattan, the Sterling, and the Liberal Republican Clubs, the Minqua Club, the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, the Washington Heights Progressive Association, and the German American Democratic Club.

The call for the meeting is signed by Charles L. Guy, Dennis F. Murphy, Robert J. Hoguet, Thomas F. McAvoy, Collin H. Woodward, Edward J. Kiely, William E. Stillings, Henry J. Rottman, Julius M. Mayer, Moses M. McKee, and Newell Martin.

TO BID ON SUB-CONTRACT.

Paterson Official to Undertake Difficult Work at Contractor's Request.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 24.—Public Commissioner J. R. Lee of this city has been asked by John B. McDonald, contractor for the rapid transit tunnel in New York, to submit a bid for doing a part of the work, and he will do so. Mr. Lee will put in a bid for a part of the work above Fifty-ninth Street. He and Mr. McDonald are old friends and have been associated in railroad construction in the past.

It is understood the work Mr. Lee is to bid on is difficult, and it is Mr. McDonald's wish to place it in the hands of some one he knows.

To Push Rapid Transit Amendment.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Gov. Roosevelt has decided to send in an emergency message to the Legislature to-morrow, asking for the passage of the amendments to the rapid transit law suggested by Controller Coler. Senator Stranahan and Assemblyman Davis will introduce the bills, which will be passed at once, probably.

JEWISH ACTORS STILL OUT.

But Management Has Secured Substitutes from Chicago.

The strike of the Jewish actors at the People's Theatre, in the Bowery, was still on yesterday, but neither the strike nor the boycott which their union got the United Hebrew Trades to impose upon the theatre seems to have affected the business of the place. The theatre was crowded last evening, and the managers had secured substitutes for the strikers, and a full new chorus. Two or three of the members of the old chorus, Manager Edelstein said last evening, had returned, and were taken back.

"The actors were very foolish to strike," Mr. Edelstein went on to say, "but they have only injured themselves. They were making plenty of money, but they wanted their union to control this theatre and to dictate to us what we should do. Of course, we could not accede to their demands, and the other unions in the theatrical business have approved of the stand we have taken and disapproved of the strike. We have secured a company of eighteen actors in Chicago, and they will be here to-morrow afternoon."

The actors of the People's Theatre complained to the Central Federated Union on Sunday that they had been locked out because they had refused to play with non-union actors, and also that they earned only about $11 a week, and they asked the Theatrical Protective Union to order a sympathetic strike of the stage hands employed in that theatre. Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union, however, told them that their request could not be granted because they had struck too hastily and had not consulted with his union.

New York Managers in Trouble.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—J. Lewis and Isaac Abramson, Jewish theatrical managers of New York, were arrested to-day on charges of conspiracy preferred by E. F. Glickman, manager of the Jefferson Street Theatre, devoted exclusively to Jewish plays. The arrests are the result of a quarrel between Eastern and Western Jewish theatrical managers over the services of Jewish actors. Yiddish actors and actresses are said to be scarce, and some weeks ago Glickman secured twelve performers from New York. New York managers promptly offered larger salaries than the man from Chicago, and finally Glickman made charges of conspiracy to break up his business.

Flagman Averts a Wreck.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Fred Eck, a flagman on the Ontario and Western Railroad, failing to stop a rapidly approaching train near Fallsburg with a lantern early this morning, threw the lantern through the cab window as the engine passed by. Engineer Burke was cut in the face by flying glass, but stopped the train, avoiding a wreck.

Dr. W. T. Jones Committed to Jail.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Dr. William T. Jones of Pine Bush has been committed to Goshen Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of murdering Charles Lewis, his colored coachman. Jones's examination, which commenced yesterday afternoon, lasted throughout the night.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Noting the reference to the lack of politeness on the part of certain savings bank clerks in Brooklyn referred to in a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a woman with accounts in a couple of savings banks in the city comes to the defense of the receiving tellers at the city savings banks with a statement that she never receives from them anything but the most courteous treatment. But at her bank of temporary deposit on a very fashionable avenue, where are her funds for current needs, she finds a reason for complaint which she says applies to other customers who, like her, have small accounts, although the bank in question makes a feature of accommodation for women. It is the custom at this, as at other banks, that handle accounts of women to give to their patrons bills that are new or nearly so whenever this is possible. Women appreciate clean currency, and bank managers know it so well that for their patrons with accounts that are well worth the handling they always have a supply of new bills on hand. Minor depositors, on the other hand, have to be content with what they can get. "I have noticed," says this woman, "that women drawing the largest checks get the cleanest and crispest of bills handed to them by the paying teller, and treatment that is obsequious to a degree that is almost sickening. But when I and others like me present a small check, the gentleman behind the window always singles out from his pile the most soiled bills he can find. I have watched him make this selection of bills, and have seen the discrimination time and again, and other ladies have spoken of the same thing and have even dared to voice their complaint at this sort of treatment, for which of course we have no redress. I have never reached that point where I have dared complain, however, for to my few timid questions in the past I have received only monosyllabic and curt replies, generally in an incomprehensible murmur, and accompanied by a disdainful air, as if the teller could not be bothered with such as I. I presume the intention is to give me to understand that my account is of so little consequence that the bank does not care whether I continue my patronage. As I was invited to become a depositor, the treatment seems a bit unbusinesslike and discourteous. As the bank is the nearest to my residence, I don't like to go elsewhere, and so am forced to put up with soiled bills and curt treatment. But it is very annoying."

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Violet vendors on Fifth Avenue, especially in the vicinity of the Waldorf and the Holland House, are not only so numerous but so persistent as to warrant the attention of the police. These venders trot about with a tray of the flowers in their hands, dogging the footsteps of both ladies on shopping tours and gentlemen escorting other ladies through the avenue. The lads cry their wares and thrust them under the noses of pedestrians. Some are insistent to a degree that is annoying in the extreme. Their attentions have become more and more embarrassing as they see that a gentleman cannot well forcibly put them aside when he is escorting a lady. So they will not take "no" for an answer, but follow on for a block or so after their intended victim. They seemed particularly annoying yesterday when the cold wind came up in the late afternoon threatening the destruction of their stock unless it was disposed of before snow came. Complaints were made at the hotels of the annoyance and it would not be a bad plan for the police to curb the impetuosity of these urchins a trifle.

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If you ride a bicycle this year and wish to be thoroughly up to date you will wear a jacket of yellow khaki cloth, waterproofed. It is the proper caper now that the military spirit pervades. Besides, they have been announced in London as the very last thing. The ultra-fashionable form is to have the jacket in the military style, cut straight in front with strap and square buckle at the waist, four pockets, and a turn-down roll collar. Englishmen have pronounced this to be "the proper sort," as men connected with the military have adopted it. The less fashionable sort are cut in the regular Norfolk jacket shape. A man may wear one of these without being too much behind the procession if it be made of khaki cloth.

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On his way from Indianapolis to this city Father Huntington, who is identified with the work of the church army of the Protestant Episcopal Church, stopped off at Pittsburg on Monday evening and held services that created a sensation in the Smoky City. He arranged to have a choir of surpliced singers assist him in the services that were held on the steps of the court house, and, of course, in the open air. There were twenty of these surpliced singers, equally divided as to sex, and each one carried a lighted torch in his or her hand while marching to the place where the services were held. It was a decided innovation in the slumming work of the Episcopalians and naturally attracted a crowd, most of whom thought it was some sort of Roman Catholic service, as Father Huntington wore his robes and was accompanied by a crucifer clothed in white and carrying a cross at the head of the little procession. One of the church army people intimated that the same sort of trial would be made in this city in the Spring, as soon as the weather permits. It is expected that the surpliced procession will serve to attract the attention that the Salvation Army does by the use of its peculiar uniforms, its tambourines, and its singing of religious songs set to popular music.

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Some of the former subjects of Queen Victoria find solace in their expatriation in the fact that there have now appeared in the markets smoked English sprats. They come a dozen in a bunch, and retail at 10 cents, or three bunches for a quarter. As a novelty, they have caught the eye of searchers for such things, while Englishmen hail them as old friends.

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It is said among transportation people that a new steamer, a duplicate of the Chester W. Chapin, launched last year by the New Haven Steamboat Company, is to be ordered at once for service between this city and Providence. The intention is said to be to retire the Richard Peck as an extra boat when the new steamer is floated, though the Peck has the reputation of being one of the fastest boats in the Sound service.

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A story is afloat among the theatrical people to the effect that Blanche Walsh has found Fanny Davenport's bracelet to be a mascot. Miss Walsh, it will be remembered, paid $10,000 for the bauble when Miss Davenport's effects were disposed of. When the company with which she is playing Fanny Davenport's old parts was at Hot Springs, Ark., a week or so ago, Miss Walsh "took a flier" at roulette in one of the "clubs" at that place, and before she was wholly aware of the fact had parted with all the cash at her command. So she put up the bracelet as security for a few hundred dollars' worth of chips, and resumed the play, continuing until daylight, when the club closed. When she was compelled to cease play by the arrival of daylight she had not only won back all she had lost earlier in the game, but had recovered the money borrowed on the bracelet and had $2,900 besides. The yarn has a sort of press-agent flavor about it, however.

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Increase in passenger rates on the Atlantic steamers does not worry the young men and women of the Christian Endeavor Society, who have arranged to attend the international convention of their society in London in July. They have already chartered the City of Rome to carry them to Liverpool, and the steamer will sail from this city on June 30. A fare of $280 has been fixed for the delegates, who for that amount will have a forty-five days' vacation, one week of which will be spent in Paris, ostensibly for an inspection of the wonders of the Exposition. "Passages nearly up to the capacity of the vessel have already been engaged," said one of the men active in the management of the affair, "and there is no doubt but that the representation of American delegates will be all that we had expected when the scheme was first outlined."

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"It is a fact not generally known," said one of the exhibitors at the bicycle show, "that Marcena Hitchcock, notice of whose death appeared in all of the city papers last week, was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of bicycles. If I am not mistaken he was the very first man in this country to manufacture bicycles in any quantity. They were the old high wheels, and he told me that his first order was for fifty machines, and was given him by Col. Albert A. Pope, head of the then just organized Pope Manufacturing Company. Mr. Hitchcock was at the time connected with the Weed Sewing Machine Company of Hartford, Conn., and Col. Pope was then, as he is now, a resident of Boston. A rather singular fact in connection with the manufacture, too, is that the shop where the first wheels were made is now the Pope Company's bicycle factory, they having bought it after the failure of the Weed Sewing Machine Company. Mr. Hitchcock was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of the perfected firearm, and during the civil war was with the Remington Company at Ilion, in this State, leaving that concern to go to the Sharpe rifle and pistol people, then situated in Philadelphia, I believe."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Park Place Parcel Bought by Adjoining Broadway Owner—Upper Fifth Avenue Corner Transferred.

The five-story building 6 Park Place, 25.1 by 81.9, sold at auction yesterday by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. to Peter McDonnell for $104,000, has been resold through the same firm to Frederick B. Jennings at an advance over the auction price. Mr. Jennings is the owner of the property 234 Broadway, a seven-story structure, adjoining the National Broadway Bank Building, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Park Place, and connecting with the Park Place property at the rear. No immediate change in any of the properties is contemplated.

It was learned on good authority yesterday that negotiations have practically been closed for the sale of the stable properties occupying a plot 50 by 100 on the north side of Fifty-second Street, 120 feet west of Madison Avenue, opposite the Orphan Asylum block. Brokers said to be interested in the transaction refused to discuss it.

William R. Travers transferred yesterday to George C. Hall the plot 100 by 100 at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-second Street. By another deed Mr. Hall passes title to Worthington Whitehouse, who, it is admitted, acts only as the representative of the real buyer. The name of the latter could not be learned yesterday. Mr. Travers bought the property in December, 1898. There are mortgages on it for $225,000, including one for $100,000 recorded yesterday.

Bell & Houpt, in conjunction with E. Alexander, attorney for the owner, have sold for a Mr. Becker of Germany the irregular plot with buildings thereon at the northwest corner of University Place and Twelfth Street. The purchaser, Charles G. Stevenson, buys the property, subject to leases, for all cash, as an investment.

Maclay & Davies have sold for J. Pierpont Morgan the three-story stone-front dwelling 540 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 23.3 by 50.11.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Herbert Dongan the plot of about three and one-half lots on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue at its junction with One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and Manhattan Streets, 197 by 99 by 175.

Kahn & Baumann have sold, in conjunction with J. Arthur Fisher, for about $35,000 the five-story double flat, with stores, 1,318 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

Frederick Zittel has sold for the various owners the three five-story flats 237 to 241 East Thirty-fourth Street.

George M. Borgotz has sold for William Rankin four lots on the south side of Sixty-second Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to Ralph L. Reed, for improvement with five-story three-family flats.

C. A. Du Bois has sold for Henry C. Raynor the five-story flat 558 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 25 by 87 by 100.

Karl M. Wallach & Son have sold for about $40,000 the six-story double tenement 39 Essex Street, 25 by 88, and have bought the five-story double tenement 424 East Seventy-third Street, 25 by 87 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Remsen estate 34 Rutgers Street, northwest corner of Madison Street.

The Auction Room.

Considerable interest centred in two of yesterday's offerings—652 Broadway and 6 Park Place. The former parcel, a five-story building, just south of Bond Street, sold in partition, went to interested parties on a bid of $145,000. The Park Place property, sold at voluntary sale, after being bid up from $90,000 to $104,000, was struck down to Peter McDonnell. Complete results follow:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

6 Park Place, south side, 144.7 feet west of Broadway, 25.1 by 81.9 and irregular, five-story brownstone-front building, with a two-story extension covering the lot; public auction sale, to Peter McDonnell.$104,000

30 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to S. C. Doty..... 43,000

256 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 17 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; public auction sale, to Charles Lehmann..... 13,000

By William M. Ryan.

Lorillard Street, northwest side, 176.3 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to J. C. Ryan..... 1,925

By William M. Kennelly.

135 West Eighty-third Street, 25 by 102.2, five-story one-family flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George Rauchfuss.. 24,144

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

652 Broadway, east side, about 87 feet south of Bond Street, 29 by 130, extending through to Cross Lane, five-story stone-front building; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Allen D. M. Defendorf and one of the defendants, Winifred L. Sichel.145,000

230 and 232 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, each 34 by 100.11, two-five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James D. Putnam..... 80,085

By John T. Boyd.

62 Grand Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 58,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, Third Avenue, east side, 138.2 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,594; subject to a prior mortgage for $20,000.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, George R. Carrington, referee, 591 Eagle Avenue, west side, 276.8 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 120, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,317; subject to a prior mortgage for $11,000.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 8 Christopher Street, south side, 103.6 feet west of Greenwich Avenue, 20.7 by 88.8 by 46.3 by 54.5, three-story brick building.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Nelson Smith, referee, 8 and 10 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 44 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $12,415.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, Brook Avenue, west side, 195.3 feet south of Wendover Avenue, 100 by 39.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,886.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 198 Fulton Street, south side, about 90 feet west of Church Street, 22 by 70, five-story stone-front building; 38 Dey Street, north side, about 75 feet west of Church Street, 25 by 77, five-story stone-front building; all title and interest of Harry B. Phyfe in the foregoing parcels on Dec. 4, 1899.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 321 and 323 East Third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Avenue D, 40 by 96, seven-story brick building; all title and interest of Neudorfer & Osnowitz, on May 26, 1896.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 219, 221, and 223 East Forty-fourth Street, north side, 305 feet west of Second Avenue, 75 by 100.6, three five-story brick tenements; all title and interest of Jessie Folsom on Oct. 31, 1899.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Brown Avenue, west side, 116.2 feet south of Mianna Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 48; Winifred Garvey, owner; William Garvey, architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, north side, 274 feet west of St. Nicholas Place, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 84.6; Oliver C. Moore, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $28,000.

Mapes Avenue, west side, 490 feet north of Samuel Street, for two four-story brick tenements 34.4 by 58.6; Otto Platz of 663 Eagle Avenue, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $9,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 285 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 84.9; T. S. Quinn of 2,740 Broadway, owner; W. O. Talt, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 1,369 and 1,377 Amsterdam Avenue, to a one-story brick car depot and offices; Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner; George S. Drew, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 652 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; James O'Connor, premises, owner; W. F. Crockett, architect; cost, $100.

No. 1,257 Washington Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; H. H. Tinker, premises, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $200.

Ninety-ninth Street, southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with store; Edward Davis, owner; McBrien & Beckwith, builders; cost, $500.

Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of Nineteenth Street, to a five-story brick building, lodge room, and stores; Walter O. Jones of 48 West Twenty-first Street, owner; H. G. Knapp, architect; cost, $8,000.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 137 feet east of Eagle Avenue, to a one-story brick stable; Elizabeth Wright, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 542 to 546 West Twenty-second Street, to a three-story brick factory; F. S. Myers of 658 Broadway, owner; P. Downey, architect; cost, $150.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

CLINTON AV, w s, 175 ft n of Fairmount Av, 25x100; Robert Rogers to John P. Clark and another 1

CROTONA AV, s e corner of 170th St, 69.4x100x28.4x108.7; Ferdinand Hecht and another to Charles Hohl..... 9,000

HORTON AV, s e corner of Main St, 204x75.5x202x82.3; Main St, e s, 100 ft n of East St, 100x200; Prospect Av, n s, adjoining land of Samuel Dayton, 35x x110; Prospect Av, n s, adjoining land of Julia Baxter, 40x100, City Island; Alice D. Weaver and others to Annie Weaver.. Gift

LOT 28 to 27, map occupied by Ursuline Convent; St. Ann's Av, e s, 254.2 ft s of 156th St, 110x83.9x110.2x53.8; George E. Morgan, referee, to Frank Mezger..... 5,000

LOT 228, map of Van Nest Park; Edward J. Sendy to Nellie Sandy..... Gift

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 71 and 73; Napthalie J. Phillips to Goodman H. Davis 100

ST. MARK'S PLACE, or 8th St, 66, 25x 97.6; William N. Steinkamp to Robert Benjamin..... 41,000

UNION AV, w s, 130.4 ft n of 166th St, 19.8x90.9; Charles Hohl to Ferdinand Hecht and another 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s corner of Southern Boulevard, runs s e 1,206.11x s w 1,358 to Intervale Av; n 751.7 to Westchester Av x n e 938.5x s e about 760.9x n e 283.7x n w 941.7 to Westchester Av x n e 286.10; also Westchester Av, s corner of Intervale Av, runs s e 417.5x n w 453 to Westchester Av x n 91.2; except school property; William Simpson, Jr., and others to Real Estate Corporation of New York City, re-recorded.. 100

WEST END AV, e s, 84.4 ft n of 73d St, 20x100; Mary A. McLaughlin to Louise V. Weber ..... Exchange.

WEST END AV, e s, 84.4 ft n of 73d St, 20x100; Louise V. Weber to Helen J. Erickson 1

57TH AV, n e corner of 92d St, 100.8x100; William R. Travers to George C. Hall.. 300,000

57TH AV, n e corner of 92d St, 100.8x100; George C. Hall to Worthington Whitehouse 300,000

4TH ST, e s, 101.3 ft e of Bowery, 19.6x 95.2x20x99.10; John H. Rogan, referee, to Mary Arns, executrix, &c..... 5,100

47TH ST, 277 and 279, 49.6x96.2; Ignaz and Max A. Walzmann, executor, &c., to Marie M. J. Gottron..... 1

58TH ST, 320 East, 20x100.4; 58th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 26x100.4; John J. Behringer to Louis J. Pehringer..... 1

71ST ST, 25 West, 19x102.2; Michael Tully to Alfred Vondermuhl..... 100

75TH ST, n s, 114.4 ft e of 2d Av, 19.11x 102.2; Arthur Falk, assignee, and another individually, to Adele R. Davidson.. 185

92D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, runs n 100.8 x w 100 to avenue x n 0.4x e 102.3x s 100.8 to street x w 102.3; William R. Travers to George C. Hall, quit claim. 1

109TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Anna S. Finck and another to Frank Garofalo..... 22,000

113TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 125x 100.11; David Cohen to Jacob Lutner.. 1

118TH ST, 77 West, 20x100.11; Louise V. Weber to Mary A. McLaughlin..... 1

123D ST, n s, 156.8 ft w of 3d Av, 34.1x 100.11; Esther E. Randolph and others to Andrew Bryce and another 1

128TH ST, n s, 403.3 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Gardner Landon and others, &c., to Edwin B. Bogart..... 8,000

132D ST, n s, 84 ft e of Lenox Av, 26x 99.11; Alfred T. Bentin to Charles Riley. 100

142D ST, n s, 334.6 ft e of Boulevard, 40.6x99.11; John R. Bowers to Martha Rose 28,000

142D ST, n s, 334.6 ft e of Boulevard, 40.6 x99.11; John C. Schawe to John R. Bowers 1

147TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of Brook Av, 100x99.10; Hugh Bonner to Thomas E. Lyons and another..... 15,000

154TH ST, s s, 375.3 ft e of Morris Av, old line, 50x100; F. W. Thomas, referee, to Ida Farber 5,000

156TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of Elton Av, 25x 100; Constantin Friedrich to Henry S. and Louisa Bauer..... 100

180TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 219.6 to 181st St; James R. Ely, referee, to Henry McCabe and another..... 9,000

184TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 99.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Max Marx..... 100

186TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x161.6; John P. Clarke, referee, to City Real Estate Company..... 86,000

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to James Hetherington; Washington St, e s, 69.3 ft s of Little 12th St, 25.10x47.9x28.9x62.2, 20 years 438

BRUCE-BROWN, Ruth A., guardian, and others to the John Polhemus Printing Company; Fulton St, 121, and 48 Ann St, 5 years 8,000

CARLE, John J., trustee, to Daniel Ryan; Front St, 314, 5 years..... 450

COHEN, Michael, to Frank C. J. Becker; 8th Av, 505, 3 years..... 1,900

DANENFELSER, Henry, to Joseph Loewy; 3d Av, 2,723, 5 years.....$900 to 1,000

GLUCKMAN, Jacob, and another to Max Smith; Norfolk St, 119, 17-12 years.... 240

GOLDBERG, Abrahams, to Jacob Glackman and another; Norfolk St, 119, 3 years .....$780 to 800

HASHAGEN, Mathilde, and another to Sussman Wyuke?; Avenue A, 220, 5 years 900

LEWIS, Lena, to Francisco Rivellesa; Spring St, 266, 5 years..... 3,048

RAY, Sarah E., to James McKee; West St, 173, 10 years..... 2,000

SIMOWITZ, Albert, to Barenblat & Allen; Grand St, 250, 2 years..... 300

ULLMAN, Max, to E. J. Kelly; 11th Av, 838, 3 3-12 years.....$960 to 1,200

VAN BUREN, Henry S., and others to Robert Maclay; 14th St, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.3, 21 years..... 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Samuel Green; 112th St, n s, 366.6 ft w of 1st Av, ¾ year... 4,250

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Samuel Green; 112th St, n s, 312.6 ft w of 1st Av, ½ year... 4,250

ANDERSON, James, to Charles H. Darmstadt; Wendover Av, s w corner of Brook Av, secures contract, &c..... 4,895

BAUER, Henry S., from wife to Theodore Haussner; 156th St, s s, 270 ft w of Elton Av, 5 years..... 4,000

BENJAMIN, Robert, to Lena E. Vellens; 66 St. Mark's Place; 5 years..... 8,000

BLUMENTHAL, Mark, and another to Union Trust Company; 199 Rivington St, 5 years..... 21,500

BRAND, Max, to Mehry R. Loeb, executor, &c.; King's Bridge Road, widened, w s, 127.5 ft s of 192d or Primrose St, 5 years 1,500

BRAND, Max, to Mehry R. Loeb, individually, &c.; King's Bridge Road, widened, w s, 152.5 ft s of 192d or Primrose St, 5 years..... 1,500

CANTRELL, George, to New York Protestant Episcopal Public School; 1,182 and 1,184 Madison Av, 5 years..... 56,000

CARR, Eliza A. and William S., to the Trustees of the Second Reformed Church, Totowa Cemetery Association; 20th St, n e s, 242.11 ft n w of 1st Av, 1 year... 1,000

FARBER, Ida, to Isaac S. and Max S. Boehm; 154th St, s s, 375.3 ft e of Morris Av, old line, ½ year..... 5,651

GAROFALO, Frank, to George H. Finck, guardian, &c.; 106th St, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 4 years..... 4,000

GRAFF, Eva P., to William J. Donald; 322 West 70th St, 1 year..... 10,000

GRILL, Louise, to William Raiser; plot begins at the s w corner of Lot 5, map of the village of Morrisania, 50x120; also Washington Av, e s, 758.11 ft s of 170th St, 5 years..... 2,000

HALL, George C., to Charles C. Worthington; 5th Av, n e corner of 92d St; also title to strip adjoining, 1 year..... 100,000

HANLEY, Frances E., to George Ehret; 2,257 1st Av, saloon lease, demand..... 3,179

HECHT, Ferdinand, and another to William R. Rose; Crotona Av, s e corner of 170th St, 1½ years..... 4,000

HECK, Mary, to Emile Cramer; 106th St, s s, 156 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 2,000

HOFMANN, George, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 8th St, n s, 263.5 ft w of Avenue C, and strip adjoining, 5 years..... 30,000

HOFMANN, George, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 8th St, n s, 291.5 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years..... 30,000

HOFMANN, George, to Jacob Fehlinger and others; 8th St, n s, 263.5 ft w of Avenue C, demand..... 16,912

HOFMANN, George, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 8th St, n s, 263.5 ft w of Avenue C, demand..... 12,700

HOFMANN, George, to Jane J. Thayer and others, executors, &c.; 319 and 321 East 8th St, 5 years..... 39,000

HORNE, Louther S., to Charles H. Darmstadt; Webster Av, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, new line, secures contract 675

HUGHES, Michael, to Walter L. Tyler; 137th St, n s, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year 2,000

HYNES, Michael J., to Minnie Trodden; 206th St, n s, 314.11 ft w of Perry Av, 3 years..... 500

KELLY, Edward J., to George Ehret; 838 11th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,200

LALLY, Mary, to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Simpson St, w s, 285 ft n of Westchester Av, 6 years 7,000

McCABE, Henry and Simon, to Ellen M. Bannon; 180th St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 8,000

MEZGER, Frank, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; Lot 23 to 27, map of property of Ursuline Convent; also St. Ann's Av, e s, 554.2 ft s of 156th St, 1-3 year..... 16,187

MORRONE, Frank, to William L. Flanagan, managing director, n ½ Lot 106 and s ¼ of Lot 107, map of heirs of William Powell, demand 500

MURPHY, Catherine L., to Jacob Mohr; 110 East 113th St, 2 years..... 2,000

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Wolf Silverman; 2,279 and 2,281 1st Av, 7 months... 18,000

PADWEE, Samuel, and Myer S. Perlstein to Henry Helde; 112th St, n s, 101 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 15,000

PIRK, Frederick, and others to the Bronx Borough Bank; Crotona Av, widened, e s, 150 ft n of 180th St, old line; also Crotona Av, widened, e s, 40 ft n of the land conveyed to James Kern by Becker, demand 9,250

RAISBECK, James J., and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 40th St, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av; also 40th St, n s, Lot 958, map of the Hermitage, 1 year 16,000

RYAN, Daniel, to Jacob Ruppert; 314 Front St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,200

SCHIFFER, Henry, to Irving Savings Institution; 509 Lenox Av, 1 year..... 10,000

SCHWARZLER, Amelia, to Duane S. Everson; 173d St, s s, 230.1 ft e of Webster Av, demand..... 6,000

SINGER, Herman, to Louise M. Spooner; 85 East 107th St, 5 years..... 6,000

THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS EVANGELICAL Lutheran Church to Irving Savings Institution; 153d St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 1 year..... 1,500

TURNBULL, Samuel, and wife to Friederike Koppelmann; Lafontaine Av, e s, 250 ft s of Jay St; also 90.7 ft s of 179th St, 2½ years..... 3,200

VAN RIPER, William G., to Henry E. Stevens and another; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 117th St, demand..... 7,500

WEBER, Louise V., to Mary A. McLaughlin; West End Av, e s, 84.4 ft n of 73d St, 1½ years 3,500

WITTNER, Hulda, to Ida Rosenberg; 226 and 228 West 16th St, 3 years..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY to L. & J. Brandt ..... Nominal

EMANUEL, Charles, to Sara Emanuel, 3 assignments ..... Nominal

FORD, Henry W., trustee, &c., to Continental Trust Company 14,406

HILDEBRAND, Diedrich G., to Dorothea Schumacher 5,000

HOGUET, Robert J., executor, &c., to Alonzo B. See and another 5,000

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to John M. Bowers, executor, &c. 18,050

SAXTON, Bernard F., and others, executors, &c., to Bernard F. Saxton..... 12,128

SCHOENFELD, Max, to James Dater..... 6,000

SCHUMACHER, Dorothea, administratrix, &c., to Diederich G. Hildebrand..... 5,000

STEIN, Henry B., to Emilie Schloss ..... Nominal

STENDER, Josephine, to T. Channon Press, 3 assignments ..... Nominal

SWINYARD, Marion M., to George McK. Brown 16,069

TRUSTEES OF EDWARD RIDLEY to Catherine Ridley 10,000

WHITING, William J., to Joseph Applegate 1,100

Mechanics' Liens.

MONROE ST, 255 to 259; Hyman Delinsky against Jonas Freedman, owner; Joseph Freedman, owner and contractor. 654

PARK AV, 1,642; Charles Winkel against Mr. Cantaballow, owner; Mrs. Hunter, contractor..... 6

PARK AV, n e corner of 170th St, 25x100; Pfotenhauer & Nesbit against Thomas J. Fanning, owner; Sheehy & Heney, contractors..... 99

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Dawson St, 65x127; Vincenzo Rusciano against Joseph Gallo, owner and contractor.... 550

PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 151st St, 200x100; Salvatore Pendola against Mary Mier, owner; Rosa Pisciotta, contractor. 18

PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 151st St, 200x100; Giuseppe Adamo against Mary Mier, owner; Rosa Pisciotta, contractor. 19

WATER ST, 101 and 163; Cosgrove Brothers against Lichtenstein Brothers, owners; Robert J. Kenny, contractor..... 250

26TH ST, 315 and 317 East; W. R. Corney & Brother against

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.07¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	21.75
Tellow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¼
Lard, prime	6 20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62c; No. 2 red, 67¾c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31½c; No. 2 oats, 23c; No. 2 white, 25⅝c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25½c; No. 2 rye, 53¾c; No. 2 barley, 38@40c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwest, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $9.75@10.55; lard, per 100 lb, $5.70@$5.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.45@$5.75; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.82½@$5.92½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; no clover.

COTTON.—The market was narrow and generally featureless, except for some pretty active trading in March contracts early in the session. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 3 points, cables being disappointing and outside speculative interest offering no support. Before noon, however, the decline was recovered on covering which followed rather strong accounts from Southern spot markets, and a disposition to disregard predictions of heavier receipts in the near future on large purchases by exporters in the interior. The trade was careless in respect to this feature, as it is generally expected that the movement will fall off again after the cotton en route for export shall have been shipped. During the afternoon the market was particularly dull, chiefly at a shade under yesterday's closing prices. Speculation was held in abeyance largely through uncertainties affecting the true situation of affairs in South Africa. The market closed steady with prices 1 point higher to 3 points net lower. Sales of contracts, middling graded. Were officially rep rted by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7 9-16c; Mobile, 7½c; Savannah, 7½c; Charleston, 7½c; Wilmington, 7½c; Norfolk, 7¾c; Baltimore, 7¾c; Augusta, 7 9-16c; Memphis, 7 9-16c; St. Louis, 7 9-16c

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	...	...	...	6.80@6.90
February	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85@6.90
March	6.90	6.95	6.90	6.90@6.95
April	...	...	...	6.95@7.00
May	7.05	7.05	7.00	7.00@7.05
June	...	...	...	7.05@7.10
July	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10@7.15
August	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15@7.20
September	7.25	7.25	7.20	7.20@7.25
October	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25@7.30
November	...	...	...	7.30@7.35
December	7.35	7.35	7.30	7.35@7.40

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$200; receipts, 12,000 bags; stock, 546,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened ¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre—Market opened ⅛@¼f higher; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., ⅛f lower; at 5:30 P. M., ¼f lower; sales, 55,000 bags. January, 42.75; February, 42.75; March, 43; April, 43.50; May, 43.75; June, 44; July, 44.25; August, 44.75; September, 45; October, 45.25; November, 45.50; December, 45.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9$650; exchange, 7 11-16d; receipts, 9,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 12,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 3,000 bags; stock, 174,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $23; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron, unchanged, nominal. Lake copper, 17c bid, $16.50; tin, $27.50; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.75; brokers' prices for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.75.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk $7.20; refined, New York, $11.60; do. deodorized naphtha, $11.25. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, barrels, 33c; prime Summer yellow, 35½@36c; off Summer yellow nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 38@39c; prime Winter yellow, 38@39c. Linseed—American, raw, 53@54c; American, boiled, 55@56c; Calcutta, raw, 65c; lard oil, 50c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 53@53½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.02½@$1.07½; F, $1.70; P, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.95; I, $2.05; K, $2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.60; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 24.—Spirits of turpentine, 50¼@51c Resin, $1.25@$1.30. Crude turpentine, $1.60@$2.90. Tar, $1.25.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24.—Spirits of turpentine, 51c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.—Turpentine, 50c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.80@$5.70; oxen, $2.75@$4.80; bulls, $2.75@$4.05; cows, $2@$4. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.50; little calves, $4@$4.50; barnyard calves, $3@$3.75; fed calves, $4; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$5.25; extra wethers, $5.75; culls, $2.75@$3.25. Lambs, $6@$7.12½; Canada lambs, $6.87½; culls, $4.50@$5.70. HOGS —No sales.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

KINERING & SPALCKHAVER.—Schedules of Kinering & Spalckhaver, dealers in plumbers' supplies at 170 Grand Street, show liabilities $13,510; nominal assets, $18,431; actual assets, $13,450.

F. L. SMITH.—Deficiency judgment for $8,305 was docketed yesterday against Frank Leon Smith, in favor of Mary H. Myers as trustee of Clark L. Sharpsteen, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 63 West Ninety-sixth Street.

PERCY F. PHILLIPS.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Percy F. Phillips, doing business as Percy F. Phillips & Co., cotton goods broker, at 53 Leonard Street, for $3,653, in favor of Haines & Bishop, for balance due for merchandise. It was obtained on the ground that Mr. Phillips resides at Plainfield, N. J. He has been well known in this market for the past twenty years.

MICHAEL & CO.—Judgment for $3,280 was entered yesterday against Michael & Co., corporation printers, at 170 Fulton Street, in favor of Annie Michael on a demand note of the corporation dated Oct. 22 last. The summons was served on Charles W. Tracy, President. He filed a petition in bankruptcy on Saturday last as a manufacturer of fancy paper goods at 812 Greenwich Street. The business of Michael & Co. was started in 1884 by B. Michael, and was incorporated on June 1, 1896, with a capital stock of $7,000.

F. BIANCHI & CO.—Schedules of F. Bianchi & Co., importers of flowers, feathers, and millinery goods at 657 Broadway, by Charles Beers, surviving partner, show liabilities $158,275; nominal assets, $225,875; actual assets, $155,014. The principal items in the actual assets are merchandise, $57,467; cash, $24,191; accounts receivable, $19,410; bills receivable, $5,704; fixtures, $2,022. The difference between the nominal and actual assets is chiefly due to depreciation in stock of flowers and feathers, the nominal value of which is $127,491 and actual $52,670. Of the liabilities, $117,000 are due to banks as follows: Ninth National, $20,000; Shoe and Leather, $20,000; Pacific, $12,000; Astor Place, $15,000; National Broadway, $10,000; National Union, $10,000; Lancaster County National of Lancaster, Penn., $10,000; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $20,000.

Out of Town.

N. G. LOWER.—N. G. Lower, a clothing dealer at Little Falls, N. Y., assigned yesterday. His liabilities and assets are unknown.

THEODORE WEISS.—Theodore Weiss of Boston, formerly doing business under the firm name of Simonson & Weiss, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $129,464, nearly all of which is unsecured. He has no assets of any value to his creditors.

PURSGLOVE, GORDON & CO.—Pursglove Gordon & Co. of Pittsburg were yesterday made defendants in a suit in which a foreign attachment was issued in the United States Circuit Court, directing the Marshal to attach all goods, moneys, and effects of the defendants in the hands of George L. Whitney, F. M. Stevenson, Whitney & Stevenson, Charles G. McIlvaine, George W. Wurzel, McIlvaine, Wurzel, J. B. Finley, and the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company. No statement in the case is issued, the precipe merely stating that the attachment is founded upon a written contract between plaintiffs and defendants dated June 29, 1899.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

S. M. JOHNSON.—Judge Brown has appointed Le Roy S. Gove receiver of the assets of Samuel M. Johnson, dealer in tobacco and cigars at 162 Broadway, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 22d inst.

MARIE HERSCHMAN.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson receiver for Marie Herschman, dealer in varieties and toys at 2,238 and 2,279 Third Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 22d inst.

JOHN MCCOURT.—John McCourt, residing at 121 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,402 and no assets. He was formerly in the liquor business for fifteen years and kept a saloon at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

FINLAY BROTHERS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Finlay Brothers, dealers in dry goods at 836 Columbus Avenue, by three creditors, as follows: H. L. Judd & Co. $195; Nonotuck Silk Company, $242, and William Morse & Co., $149. They allege that the firm committed an act of bankruptcy on Jan. 2 by making an assignment.

JOHN V. SCHAEFER COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the John V. Schaefer Company, manufacturer of cabinet work at 157 and 159 East Eighty-eighth Street, by the following creditors: Theodore W. Morris & Co., $2,444; Jacques Kahn, $649; White, Van Glahn & Co., $849. They allege that the company committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Jan. 5.

LOUIS COMBREMONT.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Combremont, wholesale dealer in watch materials at 45 Maiden Lane, by the following creditors: Perrenoud & Brodbeck, $8,554, and the Banque Federale, both of Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland; Henry Zimmerman & Co. of New York, $30. They allege that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Dec. 15.

BITTNER BROTHERS.—Andrew and Frederick J. Bittner, composing the firm of Bittner Brothers, liquor dealers at 2,322 Third Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with actual liabilities of $4,400 and no assets. In addition to the actual liabilities, there are claims against them by George Ringler & Co., $9,568, on notes given on the purchase of the saloon at 2,322 Third Avenue, and by Henry H. Heert, $29,600 for the unexpired lease of the premises. The petitioners do not recognize the validity of these claims. They started there in November, 1895.

VIRGINIA PHILIPS.—Virginia Philips, manager at 254 West Thirty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $22,077 and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1895 to 1899, mostly in the latter year, and are due to sixty-three creditors, the largest being Stephen Elliott Curtis of Buffalo, $7,500, for borgowed money. She owes $1,450 to five hotels for board, $1,580 to five doctors for medical services, and $1,160 to five grocers for groceries. James J. Sullivan, her attorney, said that she is the manager of the Maryland Kitchen, at 254 West Thirty-fourth Street, which was recently fitted up at considerable expense to represent old Colonial times in the South, and which is run by the Maryland Company.

Dispute as to Liability as Partners.

The following judgments were entered yesterday against Bernhard Beinecke and Joseph Hesdorfer: National Broadway Bank, $10,419; Third National Bank, $14,016; National City Bank, $29,095, and the Hartford National Bank, $4,928. These judgments are the outgrowth of the failure of the tobacco firm of Siedenberg, Stieffel & Co., about four years ago. The referee in several cases decided that Messrs. Beinecke and Hesdorfer were general partners of the firm. They contend that they were special partners. They have appealed from the referee's decision, and have given security for the judgments and costs pending the decision of the courts.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to fifteen bankrupts, among whom were Perkins D. Fisher, actor and manager, of 235 West Twenty-second Street, whose liabilities were $5,970; George Harral, hotel clerk, formerly proprietor of a hotel at Black Rock Beach, Conn., liabilities $12,683, and Agnes J. Leland, wife of Charles E. Leland, liabilities, $9,375.

Attachment for Legal Services.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against Lillian Louise Dempsey of Macon, Ga., for $24,400 in favor of Robert O'Byrne of this city for balance due on a claim of $25,000 for legal services connected with the will of her husband, Thomas Charles Dempsey. The attachment was obtained on the ground of non-residence, and was served on a bank and safe deposit company here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Moritz—Isaac Goodman	$499
BANYARD, Edward H.—T. C. Underwood	412
BEINECKE, Bernhard, and Joseph Hesdorfer—The National Broadway Bank	10,419
BEINECKE, Bernhard, and Joseph Hesdorfer—Third National Bank of New York	14,016
BEINECKE, Bernhard, and Joseph Hesdorfer—National City Bank of New York	29,095
BEINECKE, Bernhard, and Joseph Hesdorfer—Hartford National Bank	4,928
CROSS, Thomas B.—Lewis Steinhardt and others	339
CHISLING, Max and Michael—J. Bertine and another	70
CROMWELL, William B.—S. O. Stillman	8,772
CLARKE, James—Bennett Sanberg	219
CHURCHILL, James S.—Katherine T. Martin and another, executors, &c	2,425
DELACLY, Elizabeth—A. P. Grunfeld	677
DAVIDSON, Leo—B. Baumgarten	27
DEMPSEY, John A.—E. Hymes and others, costs	53
ENNIS, Edward—D. Stevenson Brewing Company	477
FORD, George L.—Quan Foy, as Treasurer, &c	47
FISHER, John M.—Firm of John Matthews	33
GRANETT, Davis—S.	285
GREGG, Robert G.—E. J. H. Tamsen, as Sheriff, &c	274
HALE, Robert—E. Elliott	41
HAYS, John C.—Frederick C. Hincke	20,648
HAYS, Charles—Edgar J. Bennet	72
HADLEY, Henry H.—Cornelius E. Byrne	435
HUME, Henry, Jr.—G. D. Sproul	148
HARRIS, George T.—J. A. Hodge, Jr	615
HEALY, Edward J., as Marshal, and others—Sarah Goldwyn	728
KNEVALS, Sherman W.—Assignee—Gertrude M. Randall and others, costs	165
LIPSCHITZ, Bessie—Colonial Brewery	502
LOCKHART, Walter S.—William Ottmann & Co	555
MORRISON, James, and James Phimister —C. W. Wilson & Co	42
PORR, William—W. H. Griffin and another	361
PORR, William—John W. Davis	237
PORR, William—Henry Diehl and another	500
PORR, William—William J. Condren	115
PHILLIPS, Mary—W. B. Nason and another	190
RAIMONTE, Frank—N. Bavaso	105
ROSENBAUM, Selig, and Gustave Rothenberg—Max Scheuer and others	553
SENIOR, Edward M.—E. T. Smith and others	113
STEENKEN, Christian and Henrietta—Jessie Pride, by guardian	642
SEAVER, A. Hamlin—M. K. Jesup	112
SOLOMON, Joseph—Maine Belting Company	1,308
SAUNDERS, Cole—M. B. Brown Company	82
SHARKEY, George F.—G. Y. Muchmore	40
SMITH, Frank L.—M. H. Myer, trustee	8,395
TAYLOR, Kate—Phoebe Kaufman and another	135
VOORHIS, Benjamin F.—R. Smith	327
VOORHIS, Benjamin—H. Wahlgemuth	198
VOORHIS, Benjamin—Randolph & Sippell	115
MICHAEL & CO.—Annie Michael	3,281
NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—P. Turley and another	9,660
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —M. Masterson	5,271
ASHLEY ENGINEERING COMPANY—Martin and Charles Faas	353
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—William Levers, &c	560
WOODS, Joseph S.—The J. Jones & Son Company	125
WOLFF, John—Gittle Smith	231
WIALLARD, Paul—Levi P. Morton	448
XIQUES, Francis W.—M. Perez and others	317
YESKY, Samuel—W. A. Dibblee	33

Feared Probate Would Eat Up Estate.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The will of Katherine L. Johnston of Elmsford, who died two months ago, was filed in the Surrogate's office to-day. She wrote it herself, and, after disposing of her little stock of worldly goods and appointing George T. Hills her executor, she says she hopes he will settle everything as she has requested "without probating this will, as that would use up all the money."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,931.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH CAPUTA, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Caputa, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 23d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan'y 24th 1900.

NO. 165.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUSSELL H. HOADLEY and CHESTER C. MUNROE, bankrupts.

To the creditors of Russell H. Hoadley and Chester C. Munroe, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said bankrupts have filed their petitions praying for their discharges, and that the same will remain there, open to the inspection of creditors, until the 5th day of February, 1900, at four o'clock P. M., when the same will be passed upon, and a dividend declared on said claims, unless objection is made thereto.

Dated January 24th, 1900.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY JACOBSON, Bankrupt. No. 2,049.

To the creditors of Harry Jacobson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Harry Jacobson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 24th, 1900.

NO. 1,707.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL MEROWITZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Merowitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 22d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan'y 23, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROLLINS GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Rollins Gold and Silver Mining Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D., 1899, the said Rollins Gold and Silver Mining Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 24th, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER, MADE BY the Hon. Miles Beach on the 14th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the GIBBS & WILLIAMS COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Gibbs & Williams Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 New Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

HENRY D. DUMONT, Assignee.

HUGH R. GARDEN, Attorney for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

d28-law6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUSSEL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. JOSEPH BRUSSEL, HENRY BRUSSEL, Executors. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o25-law6mTh

HAGGERTY, FRANCIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. HAGGERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB Executors. JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York. au17-law6mTh&f15.

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, late a minor, ward of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 31 Avenue A, New York City. jy27-law6mTh

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au3-law6mTh

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES A. MURPHEY, as executor of the last will and testament of John C. Benham, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH SORENSEN, Thomas W. Cauldwell, Minnie D. Gescheidt, William J. Peck, and Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City, William Gunther, Thomas M. Belknap, Edward Shields, Thomas H. Sullivan, and James Hennings, Laurids C. Sorensen, and Frances Sorensen, his wife, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 17th, 1899.

MURPHEY & METCALF,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Elizabeth Sorensen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1899.

Dated December 13th, 1899.

MURPHEY & METCALF,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ROSE C. NEWMAN, plaintiff, against ANNIE T. O'BRIEN and John P. O'Brien, her husband; Mary A. Maher, Katherine Maher, Helen Maher, Thomas Maher, Michael A. Lacy, Thomas St. J. Lacy, Arthur P. Lacy, Herbert Lacy, Gerald Lacy, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 18th, 1899.

HORACE K. HOWARD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 27 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendants Mary A. Maher, Katherine Maher, Helen Maher, Thomas Maher, Michael A. Lacy, Thomas St. J. Lacy, Arthur P. Lacy, Herbert Lacy, Gerald Lacy.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 13, 1899, and on that day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York.—Dated December 13th, 1899. HORACE K. DOHERTY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
27 Pine St., New York.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—LEOPOLD SCHEPP, plaintiff, against BLUEFIELDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, Defendant.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, December 12th, 1899.

OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. John P. Schuchman, Justice, dated the 16th day of January, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, this day.

Dated January 10th, 1900.

OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. Address, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja11-aw6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of CATHERINE O'NEILL, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years, and leasehold premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

A lease made by John Jacob Astor to Michael Lawless and his assigns, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County, on the 23d day of August, 1880, in Liber 1,548 of Conveyances, Page 398, and the leasehold premises thereby granted are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

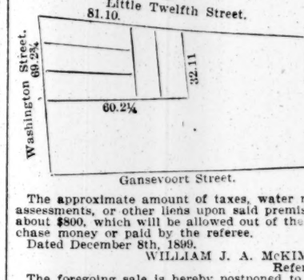
All those certain lots of ground, situate, lying, and being in the eastwardly side of Washington and the southerly side of Little Twelfth Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington Street by the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street; and running thence southwardly along said line of Washington Street, sixty-nine feet two and three-quarter inches; thence eastwardly, and at right angles or nearly so to the said line of Washington Street, sixty feet two and one-quarter inches; thence northwardly, to the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, thirty-two feet eleven inches; and thence westwardly, along the line of Little Twelfth Street, eighty-one feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected, and appurtenances, and condition as said lease sets forth, and right of renewal of said lease, subject, however, to all existing subleases of said property.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

HENRY B. CULVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property granted by leases and leasehold premises and buildings erected thereon to be sold. Five stores or buildings, the street numbers being Nos. 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street and Nos. 32 and 34 Little Twelfth Street, all erected upon a single lot; the lease is a single lease of the whole tract:



The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon said premises is about $800, which will be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

Dated December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby postponed to January 16th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further postponed to February 6th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated January 10th, 1900.

WM. J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against JAMES GILLROY, as executor, &c., and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, dated January 19th, 1900, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, the leasehold in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows, viz.: All the estate, right, title, and interest of the defendant, Michael Sullivan, in and to the hereinafter described premises, which were leased, demised, and rented unto said Michael Sullivan under a certain indenture of lease entered into between him and one John Gillroy, now deceased, bearing date the 16th day of March, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 21st day of March, 1893, in Liber 20, Section 5 of Conveyances, at Page 75, and indexed under Block Number 1,528 on the Land Map of the City of New York, whereby said Gillroy leased and rented unto said Sullivan the hereinafter described premises for the term of twenty years from May 1st, 1893, at the yearly rent of $3,000, payable monthly in advance, and upon the other terms and conditions in said lease set forth.

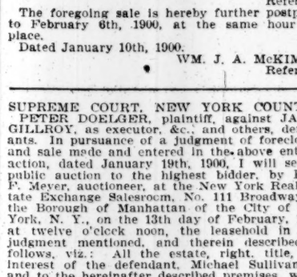
The following is a description of the said demised premises, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northeasterly side of Third Avenue, in the City of New York, (now the Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-third Street with the easterly side of Third Avenue, running thence easterly along Eighty-third Street, eighty feet; thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-two feet two and one-half inches; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-third Street, eighty feet to the easterly side of Third Avenue, and thence northerly along Third Avenue, twenty-two feet two and one-half inches to Eighty-third Street at the point or place of beginning.

The purchaser at the sale shall agree to pay the referee at the time of the delivery of the referee's deed as a part of the purchase price, and in addition to the amount bid the sum of $2,706.46, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from May 16th, 1899; the Croton water charges against the demised premises since April 30th, 1899, which are estimated to be about $85.70, and the taxes against said premises for 1899 in excess of the sum of $296.00, estimated to be about $222.21.

The following is a diagram of the demised premises above described, viz.:



Said premises are known as No. 1,469 Third Avenue.

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above leasehold is sold, are $12,093.51, with interest thereon from January 2, 1900, together with cos and allowance of this action, amounting to $380.73, with interest thereon from January 19th, 1900, and the expense of the sale.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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NIP. MARU...Feb. 9 COPTIC.....Feb. 27

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Here Are Some Things New With Prices

French Novelty Cord Ginghams..... .32
Scotch Corded Bar Ginghams..... .24
French Loop Stripe Ginghams..... .35
French Ginghams—Inserting effects.. .29
Scotch Cluster Stripe Ginghams..... .24
English Pin Check Ginghams..... .19

French Pineapple Grenadines—
Silk Brocade Stripes..... .55
Black Grenadines—novelty silk cords. .45

Fine French Chambrays in checks of all sizes—also Plain Colors in new tints of Helio, Pink, Blue, and Rose.. .19

French mercerized Zephyrs—high silk lustre that always remains—fast colors..... .24

American Novelty Ginghams—
Highest grade—32 inch—sold elsewhere as "imported" at 18 and 20 cents—sold here as American at..... .12½

PERCALES—EVERYTHING—
All colors—All styles—
That our stock is always complete and varieties very great is a long-established fact—moreover, the goods are always clean and fresh, with advantage of exclusive designs, for many are made to order and cannot be found elsewhere.
The very best..... .12½
The next best..... 9¾
A good quality..... 6¾
All yard wide, full 36 inch

Batistes and Lawns—in all the pretty bright and fancy shades.....7¾ and .14

Irish Dimities—this season's choicest designs and colorings..... .18
(See if you can find them elsewhere under 25.)

Extra fine Pineapple Organdies..... .33

Satin Striped Mousselines—soft tintings in delicate designs—the most attractive Cloth imported this season..... .35

"Like Silk"—an exquisite novelty—
Looks like silk
Feels like silk
Just like silk
Make no mistake, you'll mistake and make the mistake in mistaking them for silk. .29

Fancy Corded Batistes—
Pique effects, but not so heavy—durability without weight—very effective for Shirt Waists..... .12½

Rich Black Dama Brocade Sateens—mercerized to look like satin—unchangeable dye—answer every purpose of a silk satin at a dollar the yard..... .29

Mercerized Colored Sateens—fancy shades for skirtings, waists, and linings..... .24

French Foulard Sateens—France's finest—choice colorings and designs..... .29

Fancy Printed Sateens—neat and striking effects in Navy and Black with white, also colors on Black—(no last year designs)..... .15

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Remainder of Winter Stock,
Including Tailor-made or Trimmed Gowns,—suitable for street, reception or theatre.
Various materials and colors.
$10.00, $15.00, $25.00, $45.00 and $95.00.
Value $25.00 to $145.00.

Separate Skirts, cloth or silk. Plaids, plain colors and black.
$10.00, $15.00 and $25.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Ribbon.

Taffetas,—moire or plain,—various shades of castor, pink, green, blue, brown, and heliotrope and black. 3 to 4½ inches wide. 15 cents per yard.

Double faced satin,—fancy Taffetas, and novelty corded ribbons. 3½ to 6 inches wide.
Extensive range of pastel, medium, deep colors and black.
25 cents per yard.
Value 40 to 65 cents.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Woolen Dress Goods.

Scotch plaid Cheviots, 54 inches wide,—and fancy or plain golf suitings.
90 Cents per yard.
Usual price $1.50 and $1.75.

Imported Robes,—handsomely embroidered shaped skirts and material prepared for bodices.
$25.00 each.
Originally $40.00 to $65.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

O'Neill's.

"La Vida" Straight Front Corsets.

The Best Product of American Skill, surpassing in Wearing Qualities and Fit and equaling in Finish the best imported gored corset sold in New York.

A Few Reasons Why They Are Better for American Women than the Imported Corset:

BECAUSE they are fitted to American models when manufactured and consequently fit the American figure. *The imported corsets are fitted to the French figure* and consequently do not.

BECAUSE, fitting the American figure, they are health-giving, their shape removing the overtax on the heart, increasing the mental and physical capacity, improving the digestion and assimilation, and giving new life and ambition to the wearer.

BECAUSE they are adapted to *any* style of dress, for they are made to fit the American figure, and a corset fitting correctly will enable any practical modiste to give the wearer entire satisfaction in the fit of her gown, *no matter what the style of her costume may be.*

BECAUSE, although superior in every way, they are 50 per cent. cheaper in price than the best imported gored corset sold in New York.

"La Vida" Corsets are strictly hand-made, French gored, bias cut and all whalebone, and we guarantee every pair to give entire satisfaction both as to fit and wearing qualities. An expert fitter in attendance.

H. O'NEILL & CO., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Special Half-Price Sale

in the

NEW BROADWAY BASEMENT

(AN AREA OF 10,000 SQUARE FEET)

To-day, Friday, and Saturday of

Toilet Articles, Perfumeries & Soaps.

5,000 fine Tooth Brushes, value 25c., - - sold at - 10c
1,000 Nail Brushes, value 30c., - - - - sold at - 15c
Extra quality Hair Brushes, regular price 40c., - sold at - 20c
Higher Grade, do., value 60c., - - - - - sold at - 30c
Solid back do., value 75c., - - - - - - sold at - 50c
Long Handle Bath Brush, value 35c., - - - sold at - 19c
Men's Real Badger Shaving Brushes, regular price 50c., - - - - - - - - - - sold at - 25c
Copco Floating Bath Soap, the 10c. size - - sold at - 5c
Fine Toilet Soaps, 3 cakes in box, worth 20c., - sold at - 10c
Castile Soap, large bar, regular 50c. kind - - sold at - 25c
Daland's "Immense" Bath Soap, the 5c size, for this sale, 2 cakes for - - - - - - - - - 5c
Finest Toilet Paper, the 10c. kind - - - sold at - 5c
Fehr's Talcum Powder, for this sale, per box - - - - 8c
Delettrez's finest Extracts, the 69c size, for - - - - 45c

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

SHIRT WAISTS.

Fifteen hundred waists, made of white Lawn, or colored Madras, Percale, Lawn and Gingham. Fancy stripes or checks. Various colors.

The materials are excellent in quality, the garments attractively designed. They are reduced in preparation for spring stock.

35 cents each.
Formerly $1.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

HOSIERY.

25 cents per pair.

1,000 dozen. Entire remaining stock of heavy winter weight Hosiery,—in addition to one hundred dozen Manufacturer's samples.

Men's, Women's and Children's. Heavy Cashmere, Cotton or Merino, in natural colors, heather mixtures or black with fancy colored designs.

Unbleached or black cotton, silk plated and Lisle Thread,—plain or open work.
Value 50 cents to $1.50.

Bicycle Hose. For men or women. Imported Cotton or Lisle Thread, Black with fancy colored tops.
Value 75 cents to $2.00.
25 cents per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

COURT ON STAR BOARDERS.

Mrs. Rhoder Complains that Her Husband Annoys Her Household—Lectured by Magistrate Brann.

"If the handsome landladies would only get rid of their star boarders they would not have so much trouble with their husbands," said Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday.

The occasion for this remark was the complaint of Mrs. Rhoder, who keeps a boarding house at 798 Lexington Avenue, who had her husband summoned into court to show cause why he should not cease annoying the ten boarders of his wife.

The ten boarders were all in the courtroom. They were clerks and professional men.

"There's a star boarder in this case," said Rhoder with much vehemence, "I think I am justified in objecting to certain things that have happened. I have no objection to the boarders, but all the other boarders stand by the star boarder. I do not like their interference. I am no longer master of the house. I do not count at all. The star boarder runs things, and whatever I say does not count. There is the star boarder, sitting over there."

Rhoder pointed to a young man in a frock coat, who blushed, and the auditors in the courtroom laughed.

The ten boarders were called to the bridge, and each one of them testified to the annoyance alleged against Rhoder. They declared that if Mrs. Rhoder would leave her husband they would help her fit up another place and would board with her.

"That's it! that's it!" exclaimed Magistrate Brann, when they had finished. "In all the cases of this character which have come before me the star boarder has been the cause of all the trouble in the family. I advise you, Mrs. Rhoder, to get rid of the star boarder. It would be better to get rid of all your boarders, if that should be necessary to have concord and happiness with your husband. The trouble with obliging landladies is that they think their husband of secondary importance when they take in boarders. The star boarder is often the cause of separations and divorces."

The husband smiled triumphantly as he left the courtroom. Lawyer Max Steinert, who represented Mrs. Rhoder, said that he would have occasion to have Rhoder in court again on account of the decision. Rhoder threatened to keep up his agitation until the star boarder should be eliminated from the economy of his household.

BRYANT PARK LIBRARY.

Mr. Bigelow Explains Why a Larger Appropriation Is Needed.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Davis, to remove the limit on the appropriation of $2,500,000 for the erection of the new public library in Bryant Park. President John Bigelow of the New York Public Library, yesterday explained why funds in excess of the original appropriation are needed.

"The bill," said he, "was drawn at the joint request of the Trustees of the Public Library and of the Park Commissioners. For some months it has been realized that the appropriation of $2,500,000 probably would not be sufficient for the construction of the building on the approved plans, the cost of building materials, etc., having gone up 20 to 30 per cent. Before going on with the work we wanted provision made so that no delay would arise over the question of money necessary to carry it to a successful conclusion.

"The plans, of course, could have been modified to bring the cost of the library within the limits of the appropriation, but it was not considered that such a measure would be advisable or meet with favor anywhere. The Trustees and city officials are in perfect accord in the matter. I hope the city will not be giving more than we shall give in return."

Andrew H. Green also said that the object of the bill was to enable the city to grant an extra appropriation if more money should be needed.

A Medal for Policemen.

John P. Haines, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has written to the Police Board stating that the society has resolved to offer a gold medal to the policeman who during the present year secures the most convictions of persons for violations of the laws relating to cruelty to animals. The board accepted the offer.

While these $2.25 shoes are now to be found only at our Prince and Leonard Street Stores, there are plenty of the most sought-for sizes—7, 7½ and 8, still on hand.

That's where we're lucky.

You're lucky in being able to get for $2.25, shoes that ordinarily retail for $3.50 to $4.50—the $5 quality are all gone.

The styles may not be the advance shapes for 1900; or in every detail the finish may not be equal to that in our best shoes; but what constitutes the only real value of a shoe, quality and durability, those are there.

$2.25.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DECIDE AGAINST CAPT. CARTER.

The Circuit Court of Appeals Judges Refuse to Grant a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Capt. Oberlin M. Carter of the United States Engineer Corps, who was convicted by a court-martial of frauds in connection with the Savannah River and Cumberland Sound improvement, now a prisoner in Castle Williams, Governors Island, and who has been sentenced to a term of six years at Fort Leavenworth, must serve out that sentence unless the action of his counsel shall change the present situation.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the decision of Judge Lacombe dismissing the habeas corpus proceedings. The decision was signed by Judges Shipman and Wallace.

Mr. Rose of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, counsel for Carter, said a mandate would issue, and that they would take steps, through a writ of error, to secure from the Supreme Court of the United States a writ of certiorari.

Major Roberts, who is in command of the post on Governors Island, said last evening in reference to the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, that no official notice regarding it had yet reached headquarters, but it would most probably be received to-day. "After receipt of the decision," Major Roberts said, "we will have to wait for orders from the War Department as to where and when to send Capt. Carter."

Her Six Sons Her Pall Bearers.

In compliance with the request of their mother, who died on Sunday, the six sons of Mrs. Charles Clancy of 143 Fifth Street, Long Island City, acted as pall bearers at her funeral, which was held from the family residence yesterday. They carried their mother's body from their home to the Church of St. Mary, on the opposite side of the street, where a solemn requiem mass was sung. Mrs. Clancy was one of the pioneer settlers of Queens County.

Stern Bros

in their

Dressmaking Dep't

(Third Floor)

are prepared to take orders for

Tailor-made Gowns, Reception, Dinner and Evening Costumes

during the month of January at

Great Reductions from Regular Prices

West 23d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Yellow Is the Decorator's Sunshine.

That is why bird's-eye maple (the very tone of sunlight filtered through forest leaves) and birch (with glowing tints and marked with the curl of the swirling eddy over which the trees bent) are found in so many artistic bedrooms.

Our designs are exquisite, and many are now reduced. Beds and bureaux. Cheval glasses, daintily carved. Low dressing tables, with stool associates. In birch, white mahogany, and satinwood, too.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Birds Mate now: breeding pairs, singer, according to voice, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; female, $1.00; Campanini Holden Canary, soft singer, $10. Holden's New Book on Birds, 136 pages, illustrated, all about mating, food, cure, and how to keep bird singing, with full price list of all birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Song Restorer by mail, 25 cts. Birds sent everywhere. Angora Cats, Pocket Monkeys, Parrots.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., N. Y.
Established 1875.

FOR POLICE INSPECTORSHIP.

Names of Kane, Allaire, and Druhan on Eligible List.

Acting Inspector James Kane, Capt. Anthony J. Allaire of the steamboat squad, and Capt. Thomas L. Druhan of the Fulton Street Station, in Brooklyn, who are candidates for the vacant Police Inspectorship, underwent a physical examination yesterday by the Civil Service Board. The three men have taken the mental examination, and their names are the only ones left on the eligible list for the Inspectorship.

Capt. Kane was appointed Inspector in December, 1898. The Civil Service Board, however, refused to certify his pay roll, because he had not taken an examination and the board rescinded the resolution making him an Inspector. Capt. Kane then agreed to take the examination, and although eleven other Captains were named as his competitors, Capts. Allaire and Druhan were the only ones who took the examinations with him. As Capts. Allaire and Druhan are both veterans, their names, if they are successful in their examinations, will stand before that of the Acting Inspectors on the list.

Sale of

Men's White Shirts.

For Full Dress;
open front with cuffs attached, made of light weight, soft finish muslin, and fine linen bosom and cuffs,

$1.00 each,
value $1.50.

For Every-day Wear;
open front and back, and open back only, without cuffs,

$1.00 each,
value $1.25.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Good Digestion
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Taken regularly after meals, removes the sense of distress, oppression and "all gone" feeling of the stomach.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:30
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Daniel Frohman's Company.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Monday, Feb. 5, the new play by John Oliver Hobbes, entitled,
THE AMBASSADOR.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat.
"Most original play that N. Y. has had to laugh over this season. Something entirely new."—World. "Aroused the audience, and was refreshingly original."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av VICTORIA Evgs, 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper
CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP
50c. Admission to Promenade. 50c.

CASINO! Immence Houses! Great. Mat. Saturday!
Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y.
Orig. Cast & Chorus of 2 years' run in London.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Always Crowded. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev, 8:10.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. "Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs. 8:20. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
MAUDE ADAMS | The Little Minister.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats. 2:15. 3D MONTH. MATINÉES SATURDAY ONLY.
Wm. Gillette New Play. Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Last 2 Weeks. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS. Feb. 5—Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Women Wept. Most Artistic operatic Production.—NEWS.
1st American Presentations of Spinelli's Tragic Opera, At the Lower Harbour
PRECEDED BY THE MAGIC MELODY
Eves. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 1,100 seats, 25c

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The New Magnificent Spectacle,
BROADWAY to TOKIO. 600 People.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES

Wallack's OLGA NETHERSOLE
First time, Mon., Jan. 29th SAPHO Box Office Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, Matinées B'way & 29 St. Tues & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK of the best of all rural plays,
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY
BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

Murray HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—NEVER AGAIN.

HARLEM Op. House. MR. JOHN DREW (Ev., 8:15 in The Tyranny of Tears. Sat. Mat Nxt. Wk.—"MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES."

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents his new triumph, Naughty Anthony

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
IM WEISSEN ROESS'L,
Original of "At the White Horse Tavern."

Grand Opera House. A Stranger in a Strange Land.
Nxt. Wk.—Ward & Vokes, "The Floor Walkers."

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1899—FIFTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1900.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, JANUARY 26TH, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 27TH, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM.
Overture, "The Flying Dutchman".....Wagner
"Ganymed," (Contralto & Orchestra)..L. V. Saar
Composed for and sung by
MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Symphony, No. 4, B flat major.....Beethoven
Songs.....Schubert, Schumann, Franz
MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Overture, "Prometheus Bound".....Goldmark
Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats, 75 cts. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th.
CALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
The program includes Walter Damrosch's
MANLA TE DEUM.
16 SOLOISTS, ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, an address by GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT, and solos by
Madame Nordica and Madame Gadski, Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Evan Williams.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 1, at 3:30.
SONG RECITAL
by Madame
NORDICA
and Madame
SCHUMANN-HEINK
Tickets $2.50, $2, & $1. Boxes $50 & $30. Now on sale at Schuberth's and Box Office.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Marie Dressler
Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. 20 Min. in Shirtwaists
Sims & Graham, Leo Dervalto, Kenno, Welch, & Tyrs.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Montgomery & Stone
Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Duncan's Collies.
Halladay & Ward, McPhee & Hill, Moving Pictures, &c.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c.
5th NATIONAL EXHIBITION of CYCLES, AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29 ST. THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
MATINEE TODAY 2 & 30
GAY MASQUERADERS, 2 Burlesques and Vaudeville.
Tobascoscope—New Sensational Moving Pictures.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
Great Lafayette, Marion Manola, Marie Jansen, Ritchie, Binns & Binns, the 5 Cornallos Sisters, McNulty, Solaret, Others. Mat. SAT'Y, 50c.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. MINNIE SELIGMAN. LeROY AND CLAYTON.
Mr. and Mrs. ELLIS. CASE. LOUISE GUNNING. JOHN BOWKER: Transvaal Illustrated.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS,
East 14th St. "A High Ball," Caiceda, The Nawns.

Knickerbocker. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS OF THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
Feb. 5—Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott (A New Play.)

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Evg. at 7:45, Double Bill—DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Saltignac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 27, at 2, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Ev'g., Jan. 27, at 8, at Popular Prices, FAUST. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Ocellier (début) and Pringle. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 28, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Calvé (her only appearance at a Sunday concert) and Schumann-Heink; MM. Saltignac and Plançon, together with the Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur. Special prices for this concert, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00. General admission, 50c. Boxes as usual.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 29, at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 31, at 7:45, DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 2, at 7:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2, Extra Matinée of CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza and Plançon. Conductor, Bevignani.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Mr. David Bispham's
REQUEST RECITAL
POPULAR PROGRAMME
Comprising songs most frequently asked for.
Res. Seats $1.50, at Schuberth's. Adm., $1.

Two Piano Recitals HAMBOURG MENDELSSOHN HALL, This (Thurs.) Aft. at 3. WED. AFT., JAN. 31, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St.
LAST WEEK. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission.....25c.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Moore's New Orleans Minstrels.